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No. 21,472 號式拾柒百肆仟壹萬式第 日陸初月四年卯丁 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, MAY 6th, 1927. 伍拜禮 日陸月五年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.30	10.55	12.20	1.45	3.10	4.35	6.00	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.40	1.05
Yanmat ...Dep.	6.50	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	1.55	3.20	4.45	6.10	7.35	9.00	10.25	11.50	1.15
Shatin ...Dep.	7.00	8.25	9.50	11.15	12.40	2.05	3.30	4.55	6.20	7.45	9.10	10.35	12.00	1.25
Taipei ...Dep.	7.10	8.35	10.00	11.25	12.50	2.15	3.40	5.05	6.30	7.55	9.20	10.45	12.10	1.35
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.20	8.45	10.10	11.35	13.00	2.25	3.50	5.15	6.40	8.05	9.30	10.55	12.20	1.45
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.20	11.45	13.10	2.35	4.00	5.25	6.50	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	1.55
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	2.45	4.10	5.35	7.00	8.25	9.50	11.15	12.40	2.05
Shuanghui ...Arr.	7.50	9.15	10.40	12.05	13.30	2.55	4.20	5.45	7.10	8.35	10.00	11.25	12.50	2.15
Canton ...Arr.	8.00	9.25	10.50	12.15	13.40	3.05	4.30	5.55	7.20	8.45	10.10	11.35	13.00	2.25

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	2.45	4.10	5.35	7.00	8.25	9.50	11.15	12.40	2.05
Shatankok ...Dep.	7.50	9.15	10.40	12.05	13.30	2.55	4.20	5.45	7.10	8.35	10.00	11.25	12.50	2.15

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, Kowloon, or from Messrs. TONG & SON, Ltd., HONGKONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.
G. A. WALKER, Manager.

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On SUNDAY, the 8th MAY, a.s. "SUI AN" will depart from Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 3.30 P.M.

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BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY.

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COMBINE.

WOMAN IN DEAL.

The great new British film combine, the Gaumont-British Film Corporation, with a capital of £2,500,000, backed by Messrs. Ostrer Bros., bankers, of Moorgate-street, E.C., has completed negotiations for the amalgamation of four companies concerned in film production and distribution and the control of 22 cinemas in London and the provinces.

This move is the reply of British film interests to the American organizations which have established "key" cinemas for the release of their films in London and the big towns and cities in the country. But when further negotiations have been brought to a conclusion the combine will have control of about 50 cinemas.

Among the latest group to be acquired by the combine is the Davis group of four Pavilion cinemas in London, which have been bought for £550,000. These are: Marble Arch Pavilion, Oxford-street, W.

Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, W. Laverdell-hill Pavilion, Clapham Junction, S.W.

Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.

The other companies in the combine are the Gaumont Film Co., film-makers and distributors; the W. and F. Film Service, and the Ideal Co., both distributors; and the C. and M. Co., which is engaged in acquiring films. Each company will work independently, but under the direction of the joint board of control, of which the chairman will be Colonel A. C. Bromhead.

First Films.

Six pictures on a large scale are already in hand. The first, which will shortly be trade shown, will be "Roses of Picardy." Then there are the "Glad Eye," starring Miss Estelle Brody, a film in which Sir Alan Cobham is playing a leading part, "Downhill," in which Ivor Novello plays the leading role, and the Battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands.

The Davis group of cinemas has hitherto been controlled by a woman, Mrs. Israel Davis, the wife of a London builder who became a cinema proprietor as the result of the building slump in 1909. Mr. Davis built the first London cinema, the Electric Pavilion, at Highgate, N., and gave it to Mrs. Davis to run as a hobby. The venture proved a success, and Mr. Davis built other cinemas in London, the Marble Arch Pavilion being completed just before the war.

Believed In British Films. Mrs. Davis took control of all these cinemas and directed the policy with regard to the type of film to be shown. Five of them were sold during the war, and Mrs. Davis continued to control the three which are now part of the amalgamation. The Shepherd's Bush Pavilion was built after the war.

Captain Alfred Davis said to a reporter:

My mother saw every film and was a great believer in British films. She always contended that a good British film was a greater attraction than the best film of foreign origin. She is relinquishing her control in May after she has received the King and Queen, who are to see "The Flag Lieutenant," the greatest British film ever made. Since the war my three brothers and myself have assisted my mother, and we shall continue our association with the theatres.

BEAM WIRELESS.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY IN-
AUGURATES SERVICE.

LONDON, Friday, April 8th. A man sitting in front of a clicking machine in a room at the Central Telegraph Office, London, high above the City, yesterday sent out the first message on the longest direct wireless service in the world, says the *Daily Express*.

An eighteenth of a second after the message was despatched it had been received in the Central Telegraph Office, Melbourne, Australia, 10,000 miles away. Two seconds later the acknowledgment came through.

It was the triumphant demonstration of the new beam wireless system to Australia, which is open to the general public from 6 a.m. to-day. The new service forms part of the projected system of direct wireless communication between Britain and the whole Empire.

Greetings Exchanged.

Mr. Amery, Dominion Secretary, inaugurated the service by sending greetings to the authorities in Australia, and the *Daily Express* then exchanged greetings with the *Sydney Evening News*.

The *Sydney Evening News* message ran:—

"We send you greetings by beam wireless on special occasion opening service between Britain and this great Dominion materially advanced by the advance in methods of communication. We look forward confidently to day when we shall be able to speak with you by wireless telephone as you do with North America."

"Duke Duchess York having magnificent reception Queensland to-day. Their visit this State marked by utmost enthusiasm. Both endeared themselves popularizing courtesy. We are reminded Empire's greatness by *Renown* now lying Sydney Harbour. Splendid officers, crew, seen daily in our streets. This message kindly transmitted free charge by beam authorities."

To this the *Daily Express* replied:—

"We reciprocate your greetings by beam wireless. Glad to feel that this splendid new service, as visit of Duke and Duchess, will draw your great Commonwealth and Mother Country closer together in bonds of loyalty and friendship."

"What has been done to-day is only a beginning," said Mr. R. N. Vyvyan, chief engineer of Marconi's.

"Within a year we shall be in wireless telephonic communication with Australia. We shall also be able to send pictures, writing, and even cheques by wireless."

The beam system of wireless, in contrast with the ordinary broadcast system, whose waves radiate in all directions, transmits only in one desired direction, sending out a shaft of waves like the beam of a searchlight.

Two Stations.

The new service is operated between two stations in England and two in Australia. When a message for Australia is handed in at London it is tapped out by an operator in the Central Telegraph Office. It passes 105 miles down a land line to Tetney, a village six miles from Grimsby, whence it is transmitted automatically by the beam wireless station there to the Australian receiving station at Rockham.

Thence it passes seventeen miles over a land line to the Central Telegraph Office at Melbourne.

The return circuit is by land line to Ballan, fifty-five miles from Melbourne, by wireless to Winton, two miles from Skegness, and thence 130 miles by land line to London.

The new system is cheaper and quicker than any other method of communicating with Australia. No relaying is necessary, and in the preliminary experiments signals were sent at the rate of 35 words a minute. An interesting feature is the fact that messages can be sent either way round to globe, east or west, each route being at its best during particular times of the day. To change the apparatus from transmitting east over Europe to west over the Atlantic takes the wireless engineers two minutes.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Beginning of Summer (Li Hsin).
Accession of King George V, 1910.
Royal Artillery Athletic Meeting.
U.S.R.C. ground, 2 p.m. (final day).

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of Worshippers at Peak Church at Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Service, Men's Concert (Community Singing) "Better Ole" Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, 7 p.m.

Engineers' Company (H.V.D.G.) annual dinner, concert and presentation of shooting prizes, Volunteer Headquarters, 8 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Fancy Dress Dance, Police Headquarters, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Mare Nostrum." World Theatre: "The Cave Man." Star Theatre: "Compromise."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Sinking), 5 p.m.

Saturday.

Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.
3rd Annual Meeting China Underwriters, Ltd., St. George's Building, 11.30 a.m.

5th Annual Athletic Meeting Cheung Chai Government School, Cheung Chai football ground, 11.30 a.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
3rd Extra-Race Meeting, Happy Valley.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Taikoo R.C. v. C.C.C.; K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.; Police R.C. v. K.D.R.C. Division II: C.C.C. v. Taikoo R.C.; C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.; Club de Recreio v. E.P.R.C.

Tennis:—A Division, Chinese v. Hong Kong C.C.; Kowloon v. Indians; University v. United Services; B. Division, Chinese v. Hong Kong C.C.; Indians v. Kowloon; United Services v. Nippon; M.B.K. v. Recreation; Royal Engineers v. University; South China v. Hong Kong C.C.; Chinese v. Kowloon; Nippon; Craighower v. Recreation; Kowloon v. South China; Taikoo v. R.A.O.C.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning. Amateur Boxing Tournament, Victoria Recreation Club (Finals), 9 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Mare Nostrum." World Theatre: "The Cave Man." Star Theatre: "Compromise."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters (Preston), papers (Yuenang). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Atlanta Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning; Return match between Kowloon Golf Club and Junior Section (Happy Valley) R.H.K.G.C., at Happy Valley.

S.C.A.A. annual sports, H.K.F.O. ground, Happy Valley, noon.

Tennis: K.C.C. v. H.K. Bank, at Kowloon Cricket Club, 3.30 p.m.

Monday.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning. H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Garfield). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Nan-ming), 10.30 a.m.

Tuesday.

Extraordinary general meeting, Hong Kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., noon.
H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m. stated:—

Depressions remain over South Manchuria and S.W. China. An irregular area of relatively high pressure extends from the Yangtze Valley to the Bonin.

Local forecasts:—S. winds moderate, cloudy; rain later.

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MR. MELLON'S FANCIFUL FIGURES.

EXPOSED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN COMPREHENSIVE NOTE.

AN ENLIGHTENING DOCUMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 4th.

In a Note to the United States Government, presented on Monday and released for publication in to-morrow's papers, the British Government point out that a recently published letter on the subject of war debts, addressed by Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the President of Princeton University, "contains specific references to the position of Great Britain and that on points of cardinal importance these statements do not correspond with facts as known to His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Mellon's "Incorrect Allegations."

Dealing seriatim with these statements, the Note describes as incorrect Mr. Mellon's allegation that "all America's debtors" are "receiving from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to the United States" and that British war debt payments to America "impose no burden on the British taxpayer." Great Britain's receipts during the last financial year from Germany, on account of reparations, represent approximately one-quarter of the payments made by the British Government to the United States Government and Britain's prospective reparation receipts during the present financial year, assuming they are transferred in full, will fall substantially below one-half of the British payments due to the United States. Even if the receipts from Germany, on account of reparations, which represent partial reimbursement of British expenditure on maintenance of their forces and on account of Belgian war debt, are included in the total British receipts from Germany in either of these years, they will not exceed one-half of the British payments to the United States.

There can be no dispute as to these facts, which are published by the Agent General for Reparation Payments and are fully available to the United States Treasury.

"Inaccurate As To Past And Future."

The Note describes as "inaccurate both as to the past and future" Mr. Mellon's figures regarding Britain's receipts from reparations and inter-allied debts. It states that from April 1st (?) 1924 (?) to December 31st, 1926, Great Britain has paid 8,028 million dollars in respect of debts to the United States Government, whereas sums received by Great Britain on account of reparations from the Belgian war debt and allied war debts up to the same date amount to 200 million dollars, leaving a deficit of 8,228 million dollars or 129 millions sterling.

Under The Dawes Plan.

During the first two years' operation of the Dawes plan of 1924 for 1926 Britain's receipts from reparations, including Belgian war debt and Allied war debts combined, fell short of British payments to the United States by 243 million dollars.

Regarding last financial year, the United Kingdom's share in the third Dawes annuity was 12 millions sterling and her receipts from inter-allied war debts 84 millions as against payments to the United States of 33 millions. During the current year her receipts from the fourth Dawes annuity should amount to 14 millions sterling and inter-allied war debts 101 millions sterling as against the payment of 33 millions sterling to the United States.

The share of the United Kingdom in the fifth and subsequent Dawes annuities should amount to 22,400,000 sterling and this, together with payments from inter-allied war debt will, assuming the French war debt agreement to have been ratified and neglecting part of the deficits in the British receipts as compared with payments would be sufficient to cover the current payments due to the United States Government.

Whether the payments from Dawes annuities included in these calculations will, in fact, be received depends upon whether it is found possible to transfer the full amount provided for by the Dawes Plan.

But even if full Dawes payments continue to be received for 60 years from now onwards the present value of the receipts of Great Britain from reparation and allied war debts together would be less than that of the payments she was obliged to make to the United States Government on account of the British War Debt assuming interest at five per cent. to be added to payments and receipts in past and future payments and receipts to be discounted at the same rate.

The British Policy.

The Note proceeds: "It is quite true that the British Government have frequently declared that their policy is to recover such sums in respect of their war loans to the

Allies, as these with their reparation receipts, will suffice to cover annual payments, which they have to make to the United States, but this situation has not yet been reached, and up to the present the British taxpayer has had to find the greater part of the payments to the United States from his own resources even after applying all receipts from reparations and inter-allied debts to this purpose, and using more of the interest which, as set off against the interest raised in Great Britain, out of which advances were made to the Allies.

In no circumstances will Great Britain receive from reparations and inter-allied war debts, taken together, more than she pays to America.

The policy of the British Government on this subject has been repeatedly declared. It is not their desire to retain for Britain anything out of receipts from reparations and inter-allied war debts. In the event of receipts from inter-allied war debts and reparations exceeding payments made by them to the United States Government, they have undertaken to reduce proportionately the payments to be made to Britain in respect of inter-allied war indebtedness and provision to this effect appears in various war debt funding agreements, which the British Government have signed.

Britain's Other Debts.

Dealing with other points, the Note recalls that the British taxpayer, apart from payments made to the United States Government, has had to meet large market debts incurred by the British Treasury in the United States 140,000,000 sterling have been paid on this head. Moreover, in addition to paying their own debts to the United States the British people are sustaining the full charge for advances made by the British Government to allied Governments for the purchase of necessary commodities during the war not only in Great Britain but also in neutral countries.

Sums thus lent amounted to a not total of 1,350 millions sterling which with interest increased during the war period amounted on July 1st, 1926, to over 4,450 millions or nearly double the debt which the British Government had themselves contracted at that time with the United States. This amount the British Government borrowed from their own nationals and the British taxpayer has had to pay interest on it at over 5 per cent. each year since, thus making total annual payment of 72½ millions which will continue until the debt is paid off by further and additional contributions from British taxpayers. No relief on this burden can be looked for from receipts from reparation and allied war debts.

U.S.A.'s Share Of Dawes' Annuities.

"Whereas the United States Government is receiving from Germany a share of the Dawes' annuities, estimated to cover 'its reparation claims in full and at the same time obtains from Great Britain repayment with interest at 3 per cent. of the full amount of war loans it advanced to this country, Great Britain will retain for herself nothing of any payments she receives in respect either of reparations or of inter-allied war debts but will apply all her receipts towards part payment of her liabilities to the United States. Any balance that remains she will pay out of her own resources and, in any case, she will have to support the entire burden of her war losses and of war loans she herself made to her allies."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington Officials Surprised.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

The presentation of the British war debts Note to the United States Government has surprised officials at Washington, as the letter of Mr. Mellon to the President of Princeton University last March was considered by the State Department to have made the position of the United States perfectly clear.

Reuter is informed that the State Department is closely studying the Note, and no statement will be made on the matter until this study is completed. It is expected the State Department will issue an explanatory statement by Mr. Mellon, setting forth the American Government's viewpoint.

Mr. Mellon, pressed to express an opinion, declined to say anything for the present.

A Domestic Matter.

WASHINGTON, Later.

The State Department has advised the British Government to-day that the United States regards the correspondence between Mr. Mellon and Dr. Hibben, president of Princeton University, on war debts, as a purely domestic discussion, and does not desire to engage in any formal diplomatic exchanges on the subject.

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 275.

1.—Recruits Parade.

All recruits of the Corps will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 10th, for Musketry Instruction.

Recruits of Infantry Company, etc., No. 1 Squad, parade direct at Kennedy Road Range with rifles at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, belt, braces and pouches, rifle and bayonet.

2.—Signal Class.

Trained men of No. 4 Platoon will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 12th, under 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll. Dress: Mufti.

3.—Casuals.

Musketry Part I will be fired at Peak Range on Sunday, May 8th, at 9.30 a.m.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. T. A. Martin.

Men who have not fired Part I will fire on the above date.

Dress and arms are detailed for Infantry Company.

4.—Artillery Company.

Parade will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Thursday, May 12th, at 5.30 p.m., for Arms Drill. Dress: Mufti, belt and frog, rifle and bayonet.

5.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Recruits will parade at Stables on Thursday, May 12th, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

Machine gunners will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, May 9th. Dress: Mufti.

All N.C.O.'s will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 12th, for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Mufti.

7.—Infantry Company.

On Fridays, May 6th and 13th, at 5.30 p.m.: All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Corps Headquarters for special Machine Gun Instruction, this will be the commencement of a special N.C.O.'s course of training in Vickers Gun assembling every Friday at 5.30 p.m.

Musketry. Part I will be fired by the above Company at Stonecutters' Range on Sunday, May 8th, 1927.

Range Officer: Lieut. A. H. Penn.

As this is the last Sunday allotted to this Company for Part I, all those who have not fired must endeavour to attend.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform or mufti optional, but rifle, bayonet, pouches, braces and belts must be taken as the whole course must be fired in Drill Order, whether worn over uniform or mufti.

Arms: May be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, May 6th, between 9 a.m. and noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, May 7th, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

8.—Scottish Company.

Thursday, May 12th, at 5.30 p.m.: No. 5, Platoon, Musketry Miniature Range, Tests 1 and 3.

No. 6 Platoon, Musketry Kennedy Road Range, Tests 4 and 6.

No. 7 Platoon, Musketry Headquarters, Tests 9 and 5.

Stonecutters' Range will be at the disposal of the Scottish Company for the purpose of competing for the "Dyer Cup." Conditions will be circulated later. Members of the Company who have not yet fired Part I Musketry, are requested to fulfil that obligation as speedily as possible.

9.—Portuguese Company.

The Portuguese Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, May 6th, for Lewis Gun and Musketry Training. Dress: Mufti.

10.—Reserve Company.

Musketry Part I will be fired at Stonecutters' Range on Sunday, May 15th.

Range Officer: Lieut. A. M. Thornhill.

Men who have not fired Part I will fire on Sunday, May 15th, 1927.

11.—Officers' Mess Meeting.

There will be a mess meeting at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, May 9th. All available Officers will please attend.

12.—Rifles.

Many members of the Corps are at present keeping their rifles in their own possession. This practice is contrary to Regulations.

Members are reminded that all rifles when not in use must be kept at Corps or Platoon Headquarters.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles must return them without delay.

13.—Strength.

The following are taken on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1238 Pte. J. M. X. Souza, Corps Headquarters, date 27.4.27.

No. 1236 Pte. L. F. Souza, Corps Headquarters, dated 27.4.27.

No. 1240 Pte. A. D. Wylie, No. 7 Platoon, dated 1.5.27.

No. 1241 Pte. G. B. Hayes, No. 7 Platoon, dated 1.5.27.

No. 1242 Pte. C. E. Backhouse, M.I. Company, dated 2.5.27.

14.—Promotions.

The following promotions will take effect from May 6th, 1927:

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

No. 6 L/Bdr. K. K. Staple, to be Bombardier.

No. 732 L/Bdr. W. E. Price to be Bombardier.

No. 593 L/Bdr. A. S. Hersee to be Bombardier.

No. 427 Gnr. G. Panchon, to be Bombardier.

15.—Transfers.

No. 679 Pte. D. Harvey is transferred from No. 6 Platoon to No. 7 Platoon, as from April 28th, 1927.

No. 663 Pte. A. R. Cox and No. 996 Pte. T. L. Foster are transferred from the Armoured Car Company to the Reserve Company, as from May 1st, 1927.

16.—Leaves.

The following are granted an extension of leave from the Corps, as from April 1st, 1927, to September 30th, 1927:—

No. 36 Gnr. W. W. Mackenzie, Artillery Company.

No. 168 Cpl. T. W. Doyle, M.I. Company.

No. 1655 Pte. P. K. M. Patten, M.I. Company.

No. 1662 Pte. H. Birkett, M.I. Company.

No. 726 Pte. G. D. Mead, Armoured Car Company.

No. 735 Pte. M. D. Scott, Armoured Car Company.

No. 269 Pte. D. D. Urquhart, No. 2 Platoon.

No. 62 Sgt. J. M. Smyth, No. 6 Platoon.

17.—Struck Off.

No. 1124 Pte. A. A. S. Gutierrez, No. 10 Platoon, is struck off the strength of the Corps, as from April 21st, 1927, on medical grounds.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps, as from May 1st, 1927, on leaving the Colony:—

No. 1162 Gnr. J. L. King, Artillery Company.

No. 822 Pte. T. E. Jones, No. 2 Platoon.

No. 627 Gnr. D. McH. Sherman, Artillery Company.

No. 730 Gnr. G. W. Metrick, Artillery Company.

No. 497 Spr. W. S. Dixon, Engineer Company.

No. 789 Pte. E. A. Harlow, Armoured Car Company.

No. 651 Pte. H. K. Prosser, No. 1 Platoon.

No. 873 Pte. J. R. F. Corley, No. 1 Platoon.

No. 678 Pte. D. A. Rushton, No. 1 Platoon.

No. 533 Pte. R. H. Norton, No. 2 Platoon.

No. 299 L/Cpl. A. Mair, No. 6 Platoon.

No. 842 Sgt. R. Bell, No. 7 Platoon.

No. 1048 Pte. K. M. Logan, No. 7 Platoon.

No. 1051 Dmr. G. Duncan, No. 7 Platoon.

No. 870 Pte. N. J. Austin, Reserve Company.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, May 6th, 1927.

NOTICES.

1.—Smoking Concert.

The annual smoking concert and presentation of prizes will be held at Volunteer Headquarters at 9.15 p.m. on Friday, May 13th, 1927.

It is hoped that there will be a good attendance and that all prize-winners will make a point of being present and wear uniform with medals and decorations.

Tickets: \$2 each (including refreshments) are obtainable at Volunteer Headquarters from the Officers' Mess, the Sergeants' Mess and the Canteen.

2.—Engineer Company.

The annual dinner and presentation of shooting prizes will be held on Friday, May 6th, at 8 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. Dress: Tunics, slacks and medals.

at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with

KEATING'S

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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

R.K. Bank	May 5th, 1927. \$1,040 buy, & sa.
Do., London	2114 nom.
Chartered Bank	230 nom.
Moracotte Bank A. & B.	230 nom.
Do., C.	138 nom.
P. & O. Bank	294 sel.
East Asia Bank	268 nom.
Canton Insurance	3600 nom.
China Underwriters	3050 nom.
North China Ins.	118 buy.
Union Insurance	2300 buy.
Yangetze Insurance	M. \$48 nom.
China Fire Insurance	2200 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	2400 buy.
Douglasse	331 nom.
Steamboats	118 buy.
Hong Kong Tugs	110 nom.
Indo-Chinese (Ref.)	330 nom.
Do. (Def.)	330 nom.
Shell Transport	151 sel.
Star Ferries	114 buy.
Waterboats	114 buy.
China Sugars	112 buy.
Malaban Sugars	131 nom.
Benguet	1170 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	38/ buy.
Langkate (combined)	The 21 nom.
Do. (single)	The 9 nom.
S'hai. Explosives	The 4 nom.
Shanghai Loans	The 7 nom.
Bauze	34 nom.
Tromoh Mines	21/ nom.
Ural Caspian	8/ nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfe	288 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	338 nom.
Hongkwa	The 135 buy.
New Engineering	The 44 buy.
Shanghai Docks	The 102 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	37.05 buy.
H.K. Lands	36 buy, 53 sa.
Hong Kong Realty	36 nom.
H.K. Territorials	114 nom.
Hampshire Estates	112 nom.
Prince's Buildings	388 nom.
Rural Lands	114 nom.
Ewu Cottons	The 7.40 buy.
Oriental	The 1.80 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	The 52 nom.
Do. (new)	The 26 nom.
China Buses	The 91 nom.
H.K. Tramways	320.65 buy.
Peak Trans (old)	115 nom.
Do. (new)	38 nom.
Singapore Tractors	11/ buy.
Taxis	41 nom.
Amusements	118 buy.
Canton Ice	36 nom.
Cumtans (combined)	37 nom.
Do. (old)	36 nom.
Do. (new)	31 nom.
China Lights (comb.)	112 nom.
Do. (old)	39.05 nom.
Do. (new)	38 nom.
China Providents	114 buy.
Constructions	244 buy.
Dairy Farms	316 nom.
Der A Wings	36 nom.
H.K. Electrics	352 buy.
Macao Electric	355 buy.
H.K. Hojes (old)	110 nom.
Do. (new)	36 nom.
Lease Cords	97 nom.
Macintoshes	92 nom.
Sinceros	98 buy.
United Asbestos	320 nom.
Watsons (old)	311 nom.
Wm. Powells	36 nom.
Telephones	37.70 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sale	
nom—nominal	

BOLSHEVISTS AND INDIA.**GOAL OF RED REVOLUTIONARIES.****VAST EMPIRE AT THE CROSSING OF THE ROADS.**

The following is an extract from an important article by Syed Ali Khan under the heading of "The Coming Struggle in India," which appears in the March issue of the *British Empire Review*:

"Perhaps the most significant demand that the Nationalist Indians have made at the Congress consists in their desire to take active part in a Central Asian Alliance comprising Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey, with Bolshevik Russia behind the scenes. The suggestion can scarcely deceive acute observers of Eastern politics, and no good purpose can be served by closing our eyes to the ceaseless propaganda which has been filtering through the Northwest Frontier Province into India from across Turkestan plains. An alliance—however distant or indirect—tends strength to an acute anti-British element which has as its avowed intention the destruction of the British Empire. With this end in view, from the city of Tashkand, in Central Asia, Bolshevik emissaries are being sent far and wide to disseminate the ideas of Communism in India, in the Colonies, and other parts of the Empire.

Let us examine what conditions obtain in Central Asia, the nursery of Bolshevik agents. As a result of the Russian revolution in 1917, two significant facts in Asian politics stood in bold prominence. Firstly, the Uzbek States of Khiva and Bokhara were given independence, and, secondly, the British Government thought that their old rival, Tsarist Russia, having disappeared, a menace to the British interests in the East was also removed, but these hopes were soon destroyed. A communist form of Government was quickly installed in the Khakhetia, and anti-British propaganda was started in the Middle East.

The Ultimate Goal.

"After the first impact of the Bolshevik wave on Turkestan was over, the people there began to fret against the new order of things. Revolts and insurrections ensued, till the region of Ferghana to this day defies Bolshevik might. To control the situation in Central Asia, as well as to train agents at a convenient place near enough to India—the ultimate goal of Red Revolutionaries—schools of propaganda in Moscow, Tashkand, Bokhara and elsewhere were installed to train lecturers who were to address their kinsmen on Bolshevikism and travel by well-equipped propaganda trains, journeying through the length and breadth of Central Asia. In a wayside station amongst the mulberry avenues of Merv or Samarkand, a Red train arrives, the lecturer addresses the unsophisticated Uzbeks, distributes propaganda leaflets, and when darkness covers the faithful after the evening prayer, a propaganda film is thrown on the screen, depicting European capitalists, who, it is said, are both anti-Moslem and anti-Eastern. Taking advantage of the great attachments which these peoples of Central Asia have to Islam, the lecturer makes a point of emphasizing that Bolshevism is nothing new; it stands for equality and fraternity, for a brotherhood in which all must stand on the same footing; in a word, the Prophet Mohammed's word is told. But none will question the statement amongst the audience, for they have never travelled to Moscow to see that the Bolsheviks have so ruthlessly waged war against all religions.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International has made definite plans for Communist Universities. The propaganda students are classed under two divisions: Those who know the Russian language, and those who do not. There is a course of three years. In the first year only elementary knowledge of the subject is given, then the student is promoted to the second year's course, which consists of actual work amongst the people, lecturing and propaganda. During the third year they study the programme of propaganda suitable to different countries and the higher forms of Bolshevik aims. Although the Central organization is in Moscow, in all the schools from Semipalatinsk to Tashkand, Samarkand, Bokhara, Baku, and Krasnovodsk practical unity of plans and methods of work prevail.

Hatred Of England.

"Bolsheviks do not hide the fact that, for their doctrine to live, it must go ahead. It can progress only through destroying the present order in the East and striking England—the standard-bearer of world capitalism in Asia—through India and Egypt. And we are not unaware of the fact that Bolshevik agents have already knocked at the Rhyber Gate—to light the fire of insurrection amongst all the enslaved peoples, and, like a bright flame, illumine the way of the Moslem world oppressed by world Imperialism," as Kuralay of Khorezm has said.

(Continued on next column.)

BIRTH CONTROL.**LORD DAWSON OF PENN'S DEFENCE.****MOVEMENT MUST IDENTIFY ITSELF WITH CHILD WELFARE.**

Support for the work of the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics has been developed steadily through the agency of the several centres which, according to the last annual report, now number nine—three in London, four in the provinces, and two in Scotland. In support of the movement a well-attended room meeting was held by permission of Captain Gerard Leigh, at 16, Grosvenor-street, Mayfair, London.

Lord Dawson of Penn, who presided, urged the necessity of the regulation of families. He believed there was something approximating to unanimity that such large families as very rightly existed in days gone by were now no longer practicable.

There was a genuine opposition to the birth control movement, which should not be ignored, but unfortunately the opposition was not very well conducted. That had been specially true of the conscientious objectors who belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. During the past three months there had been a somewhat cautious admission that it was possible for honest people to believe in birth control, and yet be worthy citizens. Another feature of the opposition was either a refusal, or a total inability, to face the realities of the position. There was an absence of frankness in all disputants of birth control. Until they could get people to face the question with frankness their opposition could be of but small account. Birth control had grown up—not only with the desire to limit families, but also with a desire to give those who were born a better chance, a better life, and better care. He thought the movement should take steps to try and identify itself with the care and nurture of children, and should make it its business quite as much to deal with adequate parenthood as with the overburdening of parenthood.

In America.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger (president of the American Birth Control League), dealing with the woman's side of the question, remarked that in the United States only one-third of the women were really free. Two-thirds of the women in that country were bearing children 50 per cent. of whom did not live to maturity. They were anxious to wipe out wasteful, exhausting, and useless suffering of women and children. Birth control was the keynote of a new social evolution and a new social order. (Hear, hear.)

International Aspects.

Mr. Harold Cox spoke from the national aspect of the question, and mentioned that there was also an international aspect. Now many nations were increasing their populations so rapidly that they were threatening war against others. With regard to the national aspect, he contended that the question was one of fundamental importance to England. This country was over-populated compared with others. In proportion we had twice as dense a population as Germany and four times as dense a population as France. It was the least competent people that were increasing most rapidly. The work of the society had brought gratitude to many women who received practical help. He made an earnest appeal to all supporters of the movement for continued and increased financial assistance.

put it. Another important point to notice is that, although an uneasiness has been felt over the communist propaganda as threatening the local order of things in England, it should be appreciated that, in the eyes of Bolshevik Russia, their propaganda in Great Britain is inseparable, or, indeed, dependent upon, disturbances in other parts of the Empire. The report of the Fifth Congress, as printed in *Pravda*, makes it abundantly clear. It says:

"The proletarian revolution in England, independent of other parts of the British Empire, is impossible. To which Manulsky added, with his characteristic zeal of English hatred: "English imperialism will always be able to resist the victorious labour movement in England, unless the English proletariat succeeds in breaking away from England the huge human resources of the colonies which resemble an ocean."

"The time has arrived when India is at the crossing of roads, and a steady influence of the British Administration notwithstanding, it is most desirable for the powers that be to take stock of their diplomatic interests in India and the Islamic world in general. Bolshevikism in the North, the Hindu-Moslem tension in the country itself, and the rise of an Arab luminary in Sultan Ibn Saud demands hard thinking for Imperial Britain; the continuance of a wise policy on her behalf can retain the peace and security of the Middle East."

GERMANY'S SECRET ARMY.**REASON'S FOR THE REICH-SWEHR CRIMES.****NOMINAL DEATH SENTENCES FOR INFORMAL EXECUTION.****BERLIN.**

Four sentences of death were passed on the murderers of Sergeant Wilms, of the "Black Reichswehr," who was "executed" with a revolver in a motor-car near Rathenow because he was suspected of intending to betray the organisation to the Allied Control Commission. The condemned include Lieut. Schulz, who has all along been designated by the pacifist Press as chiefly responsible for the decisions of the "Vehmische Court," but who had twice been acquitted of similar charges.

A recommendation to mercy was appended to the judgment. It was not necessary. Precedent alone has shown that the lives of the accused were never in danger. Exceedingly interesting, however, are the grounds advanced for the recommendation, for they constitute a judicial affirmation of what the Minister of Defence, Dr. Gessler, flatly denied, namely, the existence of the Black Reichswehr as a specifically military supplementation of the regular army. Whether or not it is possible for Germany to create a secret army, no one can now deny that she has already tried to do so.

The judgment says that "in 1922-3, when the German Reich was threatened by France, the weak Reichswehr did not feel equal to the dangers of the moment, and for this reason the Labour Commands were called into existence." They were intended to be a reserve for the army; and to form a barrier against insurgents and invasion from the East. As a cadre organisation they were to train officers and men for a force which could be suddenly mobilised to strengthen the rear of the Reichswehr. The agent of the Reichswehr in the formation of the Labour Commands was Major Buchrucker (condemned for the Cuestrin rising), and Schulz was his right-hand man. The Labour Commands were administered on the premises of the Berlin Reichswehr Command, where Schulz had his office. The work and purpose of the Commands imposed secrecy. If this secrecy had not been observed, the Government might have been involved in enormous difficulties. Secrecy was to be, and was, enforced by terror—a terror which did not hesitate at killing.

"Extenuating" Circumstances.

After describing the murder of Wilms and the participation in it of the various accused (with the incidental mention that the "Labour Command at Rathenow was an independent machine-gun company directly subordinated to Schulz"), the judgment continues that the situation which arose from the necessity of absolute secrecy demanded the most brutal measures. That was well understood in the Labour Commands. Most of the members of the organisation already knew the Vehm from Upper Silesia (where fifty of these vindictive assassinations are understood to have been perpetrated), and it was quite natural that they should employ it here. But it could not be used with a control authority and that control authority was Schulz. In fact Schulz was the "Vehm."

For these reasons, the judgment proceeds, though sentences of death must be passed, the accused would not be deprived of civil rights. They had committed terrible and reprehensible acts for which they must bear responsibility. They had not, however, been actuated by self-interest, but had believed that they were serving a good and great cause. Good faith could not be denied to them. They had further a certain exculpation in their relationship to the Reichswehr which, when it created these formations, must have realised the necessity of keeping them secret, and the responsibility thereby involved. The Reichswehr must have known that acts such as actually occurred were not impossible, and should have set up some supervision and control over the Labour Commands. This had not been done.

The Press of the Right clamours for the complete amnesty of the accused, and even goes so far as to demand that the Reichswehr should lighten the burden of their guilt by frankly admitting its own share of the responsibility. From the hearing of the "Black Reichswehr" cases it has, however, become clear that most of the culprits are unmitigated brutes without a particle of humane feeling, who gloried in acts of violence for their own sake. Indeed, these cases have furnished a very useful and opportune confirmation of the charges made against the German army at the outbreak of the war.

WINSTON CHURCHILL SUED.**MOTOR ACCIDENT CLAIM.****WINS CASE BUT MAKES GRANT TO INJURED MAN.**

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave evidence in a case in which he was sued for damages by a Biggin Hill (Kent) fishmonger, Mr. Arthur B. Crew, who alleged negligence on the part of Mr. Churchill's chauffeur.

The action concerned a collision between Mr. Churchill's motor-car and a van belonging to Mr. Crew, on the Westerham-road outside Mr. Crew's shop on June 7th, 1926. Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., for Mr. Crew, said that at the time of the accident Mr. Churchill was going to London from his home near Westerham. His car must have been travelling at a great speed, for the application of the brakes made it skid for 30ft. before the collision and for another 30ft. afterwards. Mr. Crew's van had just left the front of the shop and had gone only 25ft. across the road at about 3 miles an hour. No doubt Mr. Churchill was sometimes in a hurry.

Mr. Crew had two ribs broken, his ear split, and an arm badly bruised. Special damages had been agreed to of £20 5s., and there was a claim for £31 as loss of profit during Mr. Crew's absence from business.

Mr. Winston Churchill, giving evidence, said that just before the accident he was reading official papers from his document box, which was open by his side. He had a plain-clothes policeman with him and in the front were two women servants with flowers for his London house. He noticed nothing unusual about the pace of the car, but certainly would have done so if the car was going at a tremendous pace as suggested.

Mr. Oliver (cross-examining): Do you allow yourself a certain time to go from your home to Downing-street?—Yes, about 1hr. and 10min.

Do you sometimes do it in less?—It depends on the state of the traffic.

The jury—found for Mr. Churchill.

Sir Patrick Hastings said that Mr. Churchill was anxious that the

(Continued on next column.)

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.**TARIFF CHANGES.****A PREFERENCE ON BANANAS.****MONTREAL.**

A proclamation to give effect to the tariff changes negotiated in the Canada-West Indies Trade Treaty of 1925 will be made shortly.

Under this agreement Canada extends tariff preferences on bananas, coco beans, limejuice, limes, arrowroot, coco-nuts, grape fruit, rum, onions, coco butter, green coffee, ginger and spices, pineapples, sugar, marine sponges, and angostura bitters. All goods other than tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and spirituous liquors being produced or manufactured in any of the colonies of the West Indies group, when imported to Canada, will not be subject to a tariff of more than 50 per cent. of duties imposed on similar goods under the general tariff of Canada.

Of particular interest are the changes respecting bananas. Bananas are to be admitted free to Canada from the British West Indies and a general tariff in respect to all other countries of 50 cents per stem is to be imposed. Jamaica, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana give Canada preference on flour, butter, cheese, lard, condensed milk, meats of all kinds, fish, apples, potatoes, boots, cement, prepared cocoa, confectionery, and cordage.

Under the treaty Canada reserved the right to inquire into any alleged combine, and the Governor-in-Council is empowered to admit imported bananas free of duty if the existence of a combine is established.

judge should know that the action was defended by the insurance company. Mr. Churchill himself was anxious that Mr. Crew should have been paid something, and a sum was paid into court. It was not accepted and so nothing could be done.

Mr. Churchill, after the case sent a letter to the solicitors of the insurance company, saying: "As I am unwilling that the plaintiff should suffer out of pocket loss from an accident in which I am concerned, I am ready to make an ex gratia payment to him of £25, provided you are able to arrange that he receives this payment himself."

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A Metro-Goldwyn Picture

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SERVICEMEN—50 cts. to BACK STALLS
30 cts. to FRONT STALLS

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CLIVE BROOK

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PAULINE GARON

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WORLD

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ANJOU-WING ON ENQUIRY.

BOTH MASTERS REPRI-
MANDED.

"ANJOU" OFFICERS
CRITICISED.

Photographs of the damaged stern of the s.s. *Anjou* were produced yesterday at the resumed Marine Court inquiry into the cause of the *Anjou-Wing On* collision on April 20th.

Chung Mah, Quartermaster of the *Anjou*, said he went on duty at 8.20. The pilot ordered the helm hard a starboard, which he did. He did not see the *Wing On* as she struck, but afterwards saw her on the port side.

She passed the *Anjou* travelling rapidly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hugh Jones, witness said that when he received the order the *Wing On* was on the port side and ahead. The *Anjou* got under way first.

Mr. Jones: Did you pass across the *Wing On's* bow?—No.

Did you pass under her stern?—Yes.

Witness added that he did not see the *Wing On* immediately before the collision. The *Anjou* was steaming at about three or four knots.

Where Was The Chief Engineer?

Ip Cho, third engineer of the *Anjou*, was then called. He said he was on duty in the engine room on the night of the collision. At 8.32 he received orders to stand by at 8.38 to put the starboard engine ahead and the port engine astern, both at half speed. At 8.39 he was ordered to put both engines half speed ahead; and at 8.42 to stop them.

Mr. Fitzroy: What did you do after the collision?—I asked the second engineer to come down.

Witness added that he sent for the second engineer because he thought something had happened to the ship and he wanted the engineer to make a copy of the entries on the black-board.

Mr. Jones asked if it was not customary to have two engineers in the engine room when getting under way. Witness replied that he was usually the only engineer in engine room. There was one greaser.

President: When did you last see the chief engineer in the engine room before the collision?—I did not see him at all. He did not come during my watch.

Chan Man, second engineer of the *Anjou*, said that he was sent for by the third engineer to make entries from the black board. This book containing the entries was produced in Court.

Absolutely Unreliable.

President: It seems to me that this man can interpret the entries in the book in any way he likes. It is absolutely unreliable. In these hieroglyphics there is nothing to show the difference between half speed starboard and half ahead only.

Mr. Fitzroy remarked that the book showed clearly that it had been kept for several months. Witness entered a big F to mean half ahead, he was the man to interpret the meaning.

The President examined the book carefully, and then asked for it to be passed up for inspection by other members of the Court. The President suggested that two separate pencils had been used to make one of the entries.

The President: At the time of the collision you were in your cabin?—Yes.

Did you feel the collision?—I was shaken.

Was the first thing you did on getting down to the engine room to copy those entries on the black board?—Yes.

It struck you as your most important duty knowing that a collision had occurred?—Yes.

How many times did you see the chief engineer in the engine room during your watch on April 20th?—Once.

Mr. Fitzroy then reviewed the case from its beginning. He said there seemed to be some doubt as to which ship got under way first. The *Wing On's* log says "Stand by" at 8.30 and the *Anjou's* "stand by" at 8.32. So that if the ship's clocks were exactly the same, the *Wing On* would appear to have started first.

The statement put forward for the *Wing On* that the *Anjou* went astern for one-third of a mile is absolutely ridiculous, said Mr. Fitzroy. "There is one thing," he

(Continued on next column)

FAILURE TO TAKE DELIVERY.

LEADS TO ACTION IN
SUMMARY COURT.

CHINESE FIRM CONSENTS TO
JUDGMENT.

Because they failed to take delivery of contract orders the *Wah On Firm*, No. 11, Wing On Street, was sued in respect of two writs by Messrs. Robertson Wilson & Co., Ltd., 67 and 69, Des Voeux Road Central, and the Hong Kong Trading Co., Ltd., No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, in the Summary Court yesterday.

The actions were heard by the acting Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks).

Messrs. Robertson Wilson & Co. claimed \$897.42 as damages suffered by them because of the breach of two contracts by the defendants, May 1st and December 30th, 1924, whereby the defendants agreed to take delivery of and pay for one case of six pieces of woollen suitings and one case of 30 pieces of printed sateen within four months of the date of arrival. The plaintiffs alleged they had suffered damage because the defendants did not take delivery or pay for the goods.

The contract prices for the goods plus interest totalled \$2,003.56, and the goods were sold for \$1,306.14, leaving the balance which was sued for.

Mr. W. D. Owen, who appeared for the defendants, consented to judgment, and his Lordship accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

The Other Case.

The Hong Kong Trading Co. claimed \$698.69 as being the amount of loss sustained by reason of the defendants failing to take delivery and pay for 20 pieces of Meltons.

Mr. Owen also consented to judgment in this case, and asked for a stay of execution for one week, which was granted.

added "when the *Anjou* heard the two blasts should she have gone full speed ahead? My submission is that even if she had done so she would not have gathered sufficient speed to avoid the collision."

Mr. Hugh Jones summing up the case for his clients, said that on the one hand was Capt. Mutton, with professional tradition, skill and experience. He would not jeopardise his master's certificate by false statements. On the other hand was a Chinese in charge of a ship—a man with probably very little professional pride and no certificate to lose.

The Court adjourned until 2.30.

THE COURT'S FINDING.

When the Court re-assembled Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole announced the finding as follows:—

"At about 8.30 p.m. both vessels got under way, the *Wing On* slightly ahead of the *Anjou*. The *Wing On* proceeded to pass ahead of the *Anjou* under port helm."

While the *Anjou* started to turn to the south under engines and helm at about the same time as the *Wing On* was across her bows. The *Wing On*, turning under helm, approached the north bank, and it is our opinion that the Master of the *Wing On* under estimated his distance from this bank and endeavoured to turn sharply. The wind from the north-east took hold of his bow and gave him a heavier swing than he was aware of. This swing he attempted to correct with his engines, assuming that the *Anjou* was making sternway towards him.

By this time the *Anjou* had completed her turn to the east, and was struck by the bows of the *Wing On* at the stern in the fore and aft line.

Having examined the stern of the *Anjou* we have come to the conclusion that it was an end-on blow, and that the *Anjou* had headway on at the time of the impact. We are of the opinion that the Master of the *Wing On* was in error in that he, being the overtaking ship, came into collision with the stern of the ship ahead; but we do not consider that this in any way exempts the Master of the *Anjou* from blame, in that observing the *Wing On* extremely close to his stern he took absolutely no precaution to avoid a collision, as he might have done by putting both his engines at full speed ahead.

We therefore adjudge that both Messrs. Robertson Wilson & Co. and the Hong Kong Trading Co. to be censured. We are astounded at the manner in which the Master and the Chief Engineer—Mr. J. W. McNaught—of the *Anjou* appeared to regard their respective duties. We therefore adjudge them both to be most severely reprimanded.

Competitions and games were also arranged.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN.

TRIBUTE TO MISS
MIDDLETON SMITH.

FAREWELL GIFTS.

Brief mention was made yesterday of the fact that the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club held a successful social at St. John's Cathedral Hall on Wednesday evening.

No fewer than 150 persons attended this enjoyable function, which was presided over by the Rev. N. V. Halvard, M.A., M.C.

One of the most interesting items on the programme was a farewell presentation to Miss E. Middleton Smith, headmistress of St. Stephen's Girls' College, who is leaving the Colony. Miss Middleton Smith was, up to the recent annual meeting of the Church, a member of the St. Peter's Church Council, and opportunity was taken on Wednesday night to hand her two Chinese lamps and a Chinese gong as a token of affection and appreciation for her fourteen years' connection with St. Peter's.

The presentation was made by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who is Vice-President of the St. Peter's Club. In handing Miss Middleton Smith the gifts, he paid a very high tribute to her work for St. Peter's. He commented on the number of farewells made recently to departing residents, and remarked that wherever one went they could always find someone from Hong Kong.

The speaker went on to say how much Miss Middleton Smith had endeared herself to all, both at the School, and at the Church. Her work at the School would be a lasting monument to her in Hong Kong.

Mr. Copley Moyle referred specially to Miss Middleton Smith's willingness to do anything she could to help and her work on the Church Council had been of a particularly active character. A few weeks ago she had provided St. Peter's Church with a beautiful banner, and St. Peter's Church folk thought they would like to present her with a memento of their affection for her. They had therefore subscribed for the gifts he would hand to her. In conclusion, the Rev. Copley Moyle expressed the hope that they would again see Miss Middleton Smith in Hong Kong with renewed health and strength after her stay in England.

Miss Middleton Smith suitably returned thanks for the gifts, and remarked that she felt she had received from St. Peter's and the Cathedral so very much more than she had given. The services had been a great inspiration, and anything she had done had been because of the splendid lead they got through Mr. Zimmerman.

In conclusion, she hoped that if she did not return to Hong Kong any of them returning Home would call and see her in England.

Future Arrangements.

It was announced during the evening that among future events organised was a dance at the Cathedral Hall on May 13th, for which fancy dress will be optional, tickets being \$5 each, and ladies by courtesy. A moonlight picnic will be held on May 16th, when a launch will leave Queen's Pier at 8.30. It is also hoped to arrange for weekly picnic parties on Saturdays, commencing May 28th.

During the evening an excellent programme was sustained, and included recitations and instrumental items, the artists being Mrs. M. M. Mather, Mr. Urquhart and Professor Rondiski, the latter giving instrumental renderings.

Those who helped with the catering included Miss Buckland, Miss R. Mow Tung, Miss B. Pope, Miss E. Atkins, Misses B. and M. Yuen, Mrs. G. W. R. Griggs, and Messrs. Peter Pau, A. E. Lee, W. A. Shea, F. Grose and K. Kotewall.

The Cameron Ping Pong Cup was presented to the season's winners, Messrs. F. Grose and G. Ke, by Mr. Allan Cameron.

Competitions and games were also arranged.

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Hong Kong Weekly Press.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

CHINESE NEWS DURING THE PAST WEEK
HAS BEEN MAINLY CONCERNED
WITH THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE
MODERATE AND THE EXTREMIST
SECTIONS OF KUOMINTANG.

The report of General Chiang Kai Shek's *coup* last month was cabled round the world, and there is a danger that many people will gain the impression that the Bolshevik menace has now been entirely eliminated.

Information from all quarters in South China, however, shows that the extremists cannot be dislodged in a moment. In many districts they are well entrenched and they are fighting hard to retain their power and privileges. The struggle continues and it appears likely to be a hard and a long one.

The details are given in The **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**, published To-day, and copies should be sent Home in order that friends in England may arrive at a true appreciation of the situation here.

This week's issue also contains the full report of the annual meeting of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, when H.E. The Governor made a remarkable speech on Great Britain's attitude towards China, and business conditions generally during the past year were reviewed.

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THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

DISORDER IN MANY DISTRICTS.

"REDS" BURN DOWN A VILLAGE.

TWO MEN THROWN INTO THE FIRE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The "Reds" in Kwangtung, while under control in many of the districts, are still endeavouring to create trouble where and whenever they can. In Chihing on April 21st they drove out the magistrate and in Tsunfah a number of them held up more than 10 oil transportation junks, allowing only those to pass which were willing to contribute towards their guerrilla war chest. On April 28th, the "Reds" on Hokanr water attempted to commandeer a number of trading tow-boats, and they decamped only upon the arrival of troops from the 38th Regiment stationed nearby. On May 3rd, "Red" coolies at Siulam were still interfering with "Non-Red" union labourers, and the Authorities at Canton had to issue special instructions to the Magistrate at Jeungshan to stamp out the disorder. Complaints are still coming in from Takking that the "Reds" in that district are exacting funds from the farmers as usual. Kiangchow shipping interests are also still being made to pay illegal shipping dues. At Luishui, the inhabitants have fared very badly. The "Reds" burned more than 80 of the houses of that town on May 2nd, and put two of their opponents into the fire. In Kongmoon everything is quiet outwardly, but "Reds" still dominate a number of revenue offices and it looks as if they will not leave until they have made the best out of the position financially. An alleged "Red" is still a Magistrate in Hohong, and the inhabitants there are petitioning Canton for his removal. Similar reports have been received from other quarters.

In a fight between "Reds" and pro-Chiang Kai Shek militarists at Koon-hang, Panyu, the followers of the Soviet were defeated on April 29th, and 28 of them were taken prisoners. The pro-Chiang force captured 32 rifles. Nearly three-fourths of the houses in the town were destroyed during the fighting.

"Reds" in Wailoy District, near Bias Bay, still refuse to submit to the new regime in Canton, and it is reported that they are planning to capture the district seat of government in order to maintain their activities.

Speaking generally, however, the prospects of the "Reds" are not encouraging and the hope of a "come-back" has now almost vanished. The latest report is that Wong Wai Lung, for years a servant in the employ of the household of Madame and the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, has affiliated himself with the Nanking faction. It is believed that Wong Wai Lung's example will persuade many others to follow suit. In the later period of Dr. Sun's activities, Wong Wai Lung, together with Ma Sheng, another faithful servant, acted as a body-guard to the master who conferred on him the rank of an aide-de-camp to the Generalissimo. Other "Red" leaders to desert M. Borodin, according to reports, are Generals Chu Pei Teh and Liu Tso Lung. There is also strong hope, it is said, that Mr. Wang Ching Wei, who hovers between both parties, will turn in favour of Nanking in the coming struggle between Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. George Hau Chien for power in the Kuomintang.

Colonel Ouyang Kie has been appointed to the command of the 4th at Bocas Tigra, the entrance to the river leading to Canton City. (Continued on next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR DEBATE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With regard to the discussions at the local Y.M.C., reported at various times in your columns, may I suggest that a suitable subject for their next debate could be extracted from an address at St. Louis by the Y.M.C.A. Administrative Secretary for China. This was mentioned in this morning's paper and commenced "The Nationalist movement in China is not red but profoundly American in spirit, etc."

Yours, etc.,
4TH PRINCIPLE.
Hong Kong, May 6th.

Workers in the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, near Canton, in order to show their loyalty to the Nanking faction of the Kuomintang, have expressed their willingness to do night work also, so that the present output of rifles, machine guns, and ammunition may be doubled.

Taking advantage of the embargo on silver export in Canton, petty militarists have lately been holding up ignorant folk on junks and relieving them of whatever cash they had in their pockets. Now the military authorities have issued a statement that the embargo only affects the shipment of more than \$50 from one Customs port to another.

European merchants engaged in business, and employees in Customs service in Kongmoon and Samshui are again re-opening their offices, according to Canton Press reports from their country correspondents.

Steamers plying between Hong Kong and Kongmoon under the Kuomintang flag are being asked to contribute \$500 each towards the war fund of the northern expedition. Some comrades are trying to get the sum reduced, but it is not believed that they will succeed.

Canton water traffic, it would appear, is returning to normal conditions. Between April 30 and May 2nd, only three attempts at piracy were reported which is nothing in comparison with previous records. The pirates damaged three tow-boats by use of mines, and eight people were killed.

The Extraordinary Commission which has been administering the affairs of Canton since April 16th will be abolished, and a new Political Commission will take its place. This new Commission, it is hoped, will re-admit into Kuomintang power, Mr. T. V. Soong, a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Yesterday, May 5th, being the anniversary of the inauguration of Sun Yat Sen as President of the South China Republic in Canton, a demonstration was held by enthusiastic disciples. They dutifully shouted the customary slogans, including: "Down with the spirit of Chen Ching Ming!" "Down with all compradores, militarists, and corrupt gentries!"

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Canton, at the request of the Kuomintang Authorities, have consented to float a loan of \$1,500,000 to enable the Political Commission to pay off and disband the unemployed now subsisting on public revenue.

There is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Wei Yuk, acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, has left Canton owing to his Red sympathies. Mr. Wei Yuk has been away from Canton for the last few days, but it is denied that he is extremist sympathies.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

It is reported that the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon line is now in working order. The through express trains have not yet been started again but there seems to be no obstacle in the way of their early resumption.

RECKLESS FIRING.

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" THE TARGET.

PROMENADE DECK SPATTERED WITH BULLETS.

PASSENGERS ALARMING EXPERIENCE.

The Chinese soldiers lining the banks of the Yangtze are making a habit of firing indiscriminately at shipping passing up and down the river. These outrages have hitherto been confined to the upper reaches, but early this week the *President Lincoln*, of the Dollar Line, was fired upon when dropping slowly down the river between Shanghai and Woosung. The vessel reached Hong Kong on Wednesday afternoon and the marks of the bullets are plainly visible on the promenade deck. Fortunately there were few passengers about at the time and no one was injured, but it is reported that an Englishman on board, who transhipped at Hong Kong and has since continued his journey, had a bullet through the sleeve of his jacket.

There was no warning of any kind. The *President Lincoln* had only left the Dollar Line wharf a short time previously and was in the middle of the steam near the Chinese quarter when firing suddenly broke out from the Pootung side. The soldiers could be clearly seen discharging their rifles. They were firing from the Chinese bank at a range of a few hundred yards only. It is estimated that there were about fifty bullets fired and the majority struck the promenade deck. This deck is enclosed and has sliding windows. Most of these were down at the time and the bullets went through and buried themselves in the walls of the lounge and social rooms.

As stated there were not many passengers on board, only about forty altogether, and most of these were in their cabins. A few were sauntering up and down but fortunately the bullets struck the deck at the fore end and there were no casualties of any kind. Had the liner been carrying a full complement of travellers it is inconceivable that some one would not have been killed or wounded.

The wanton recklessness and sheer stupidity of shooting of this kind seems to suggest that rifles are placed in the hands of Chinese who have not the slightest idea of their potentialities. Even if an unoffending passenger on an ocean liner had been killed it is difficult to imagine how the Nationalist cause would thereby have been advanced.

The *President Lincoln* wireless what had happened to the U.S.S. *Pittsburg*, which is stationed at Shanghai, and then continued on her way.

"PRESIDENT GRANT" AS TRANSPORT.

Owing to the fact that the *President Grant* is being used by the American Government for bringing several thousand Marines to Manila, certain changes have had to be made in the sailing schedule of the Dollar Line boats. The *President Grant* left the States with the Marines about the middle of April and should have arrived at Manila by now.

The *President Lincoln* lost a propeller blade between Kobe and Shanghai and when she arrives at Manila, for which port she sailed yesterday, she will go into dock. The *President Grant* is expected to leave Manila to-day (Friday) and to reach Hong Kong on Sunday. She will then take the place of the *President Lincoln* and leave here on May 10th for San Francisco instead of Seattle which is her home port. The *President Lincoln*, after coming out of dock, will leave Manila on May 14th, reach here on the 16th and sail on the 16th for Seattle instead of San Francisco. There is thus a change in the itinerary of each vessel, the one taking the place of the other.

IRRESPONSIBLE INDIAN GUARD.

THREATENED CHINESE WITH A CARBINE.

FINED AND REPORTED TO C.S.P.

A sensation was caused on Wednesday in Bonham Strand by the sight of a violent struggle between an Indian Guard and a Chinese. The Indian held a carbine, Police were sent for and the Indian was arrested. He appeared at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of assault.

The complainant, Lee Man, a salesman of one of the firms in the Nam Pak Hong quarter, deposed that two Indian guards who were stationed in this locality were indulging in horse-play in the street. As he passed defendant, who was one of these Indians, knocked him down. When he protested, defendant accused him of being "cheeky" and struck him with his carbine on the arm.

When witness caught the Indian by the coat, the latter pointed his carbine as if on the point of shooting. On observing this, a passer-by who had stepped out of his car to investigate, ran into a shop nearby for shelter.

Witness ran away. He went into a shop and telephoned to the Central Police Station.

In answer to Mr. Sparrow, A.S.P., witness said that he could not say whether the Indian had loaded his carbine, but the man had at least two rounds of ammunition in one hand.

Mr. Kwok Hin Wang, managing director of the Hui Fat Steamship Company, 81, Bonham Strand, corroborated this evidence. He said that he got down from his car to speak to the complainant and was in his turn threatened by the defendant with the gun. Witness ran into a shop nearby and got into the next street through the back door.

Questioned by Mr. Sparrow, witness said that the crowd did not appear to him to be hostile, but rather alarmed by the Indian's menacing attitude.

A Chinese detective who was sent down from the Central Police Station to enquire into the case, said that when he got to the scene, the defendant was still engaged in an argument with the complainant. Witness took both men back to the Station, and just before they entered it, witness saw the Indian seize complainant by his coat.

Defendant made a statement in which he complained that he was bumped into by the complainant and struck without warning. He retaliated, and before long had recourse to his carbine to frighten the crowd off. They were closing in on him as he backed against a wall, and had he not kept them at bay he would have been roughly handled.

Defendant described the evidence given by the various witnesses as absolutely untrue.

His Worship said he was satisfied with the evidence given by the witnesses, and found the charge of assault proved against the defendant, who would be fined \$50. His Worship thought defendant was a most unfit person to be entrusted with a carbine and ammunition, and directed that this view be communicated to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

POLICE SMART CAPTURE.

HOW TWO THIEVES WERE DUG OUT.

How two Chinese stole six seat-folding poles, took them to Tai Po Road, then went into hiding and were eventually scotched into making themselves known, was told by Sergeant Kennedy when the two men were charged with stealing the poles from a contractor at Mongkok.

It appears that the loss was reported immediately after the larceny on Monday at about 1 p.m. A party of detectives were despatched after the two culprits. They got on their track after a short while and traced them to Tai Po Road. There they found the poles on the roadside, but no sign of the thieves. However, suspecting that their quarry must be hiding somewhere, the detectives went into ambush. Sergeant Kennedy then fired one shot into the air, and the report scared the two men out of the bushes where they hid themselves on the approach of the Police.

Both defendants admitted their crime and were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield.

FAREWELL TO MR. KEETON.

HIGH TRIBUTES FROM STUDENTS.

GATHERING AT THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY.

The Association of Past and Present Commercial Students of the Hong Kong University gave on Wednesday in the University Union Assembly room a farewell tea party to their Hon. Vice-President, Mr. G. W. Keeton, who is leaving the Colony on the 14th inst. A group photograph was taken of the gathering.

The Chairman, Mr. Theng Khay Hua, paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Keeton. He referred to his genial personality and to his lack of any trait of the superiority-complex, a feature which in the speaker's opinion often affected many "learned, great and also well-meaning men."

Mr. B. M. Talati, the Graduate Secretary, mentioned that he had the privilege of knowing Mr. Keeton since his arrival in Hong Kong and also of attending his lectures in Jurisprudence and Law, and had found in him a true friend and one who took a personal interest in each of his students. Mr. Talati also referred to the keen interest Mr. Keeton has taken in the welfare of the Association and the University in general and expressed the hope that he may one day be able to fulfil his ambition of organising a Law School in the University.

Mr. Wei Tat spoke of the study Mr. Keeton had made of China and her legal system and said that in Mr. Keeton the Chinese had a true friend—one who tried to understand her needs. He added that it was such men as Mr. Keeton who are wanted at the present moment to bring about a better understanding between the East and West.

Mr. Lim Peng Tiong dwelt on Mr. Keeton's sociable nature and his rare gift of making friends and wished him a very bright and happy future.

Mr. Keeton, in replying, thanked the speakers for all their tributes and expressed the sorrow he felt at leaving the Colony. The more he knew about China, he said, the more interest he took in the country and the more he came to like the people. He also referred to his happy association with all his students, past and present and assured them that he would never forget the three happy years he had spent among them. In conclusion, Mr. Keeton thanked the members for the honour they had done him and hoped he would be able to meet them again either in England or in Hong Kong.

SERVICES CONCERTS.

ANOTHER HELD LAST NIGHT.

One never realised that there was so much concert talent in the Colony until the Shanghai Defence Force units came along. Now it only needs a glance into the two Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s (the "Better Ole," Kowloon, and the "Cheer O" at Hong Kong) to see that there is plenty.

Entertainments are held regularly at these Y.M.C.A.'s every Tuesday and Friday evenings, and more often than not, as this week, there are two of these "extra" shows, besides the social and entertainment hours on Sunday evenings. At each entertainment different bands of artists are appearing. Of course, they turn up again sooner or later, but by that time they are ready with a fresh programme, unless there is some particular item from the previous entertainment that is asked for again.

There have been three concerts already this week, one at the "Better Ole" and two at the "Cheer O." Last night there was a fourth, given by the band of the 1st Battalion, Cameronians at the "Better Ole," Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, under the baton of Mr. Horace E. Dodwell, L.R.A.M., by permission of Lieut. Col. Ferrer, D.S.O., and officers. A feature of the programme was the singing of Miss Alison Woods. Her contributions were greatly enjoyed, as were also the selections by the band. Mrs. Woods was accompanied by Mr. W. W. Schofield.

To-night at the same Y.M. there is to be a community singing under the direction of Mrs. Keeton, and at the "Cheer O" the Taiyok party of entertainers, who appeared there a fortnight since, are giving the programme. This party appears there every other Friday.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS HOLDING POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Article 81 of the Articles of Association all Powers of Attorney under which any Shareholder intends to vote on the Poll to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 18th INSTANT must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not later than Forty Eight Hours before the Time for holding of such Poll notwithstanding that such Powers of Attorney have already been produced to and noted by the Company.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1927.
By Order of the Board,
D. L. KING,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, May 5th, 1927. [4380]

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, the 16th MAY, 1927, at 4 o'clock in the City Hall, Hong Kong, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Chamber for Appointment to the Legislative Council for the usual Term of Four Years, in succession to the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD. This Nominating becomes necessary as the Hon. Mr. BERNARD will in future remain a Member of the Legislative Council as appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

Notice in Writing of the Names of Candidates and their Proposers and Secondaries to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 Hours before the Time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
M. F. KEY,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 4th May, 1927. [4393]

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1927.

THE Board having Declared An INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, less of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th JUNE, 1927, Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presentation No. 30 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks—
THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETRANGER.

Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day.

P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager,
KATHIAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
[4392]

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT TO Weather and Ground Conditions:—

FINAL OF THE OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP: FRIDAY, 6th MAY.

FINAL OF THE OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP: MONDAY, 9th MAY.

S. A. and H. D. RUMJAHN
T. HONDA and H. ARIYAMA.
[4394]

V. R. C.

AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

AT THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB PREMISES.

7th MAY (FINALS),

commencing at 9.0 P.M.

87 Three Round Bouts and One Major Bout of Ten Rounds.

Seats \$1.00 and \$2.00.
Ring-side Seats \$3.00 each.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price for One Dollar Seats, except on Saturday.

Booking may now be made at Messrs. ANDERSON'S. [4393]

LONDON VIA THE RIVIERA.

THE NEW MOTOR-VEHICLE "ESQUILINO"

OF 8,607 TONS

WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION WILL SAIL TONIGHT

SATURDAY, 7th MAY, 1927, at 6 P.M.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

TAKING THROUGH PASSENGERS TO LONDON.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Queen's Building, Tel. No. C. 1030.
[4395]

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHAW, TONG & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, 7th MAY, 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926, and of electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th APRIL, 1927, to 7th MAY, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the General Managers,
H. R. STURT,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 28th April, 1927. [4387]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., No. 18, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on the 10th DAY of MAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock Noon, for considering and, if thought fit, passing the Subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution.

That this Meeting authorizes the Directors to pay to the Executor of the late Sir CATCHICK PAUL CHATER, C.M.G., the "Managing Director's fees in suspense shown in the Company's last Balance Sheet, which represent the proportion, calculated up to the Date of his death, of the remuneration to which the deceased would have been entitled, if he had survived to the end of the year, under Article No. 95 (B) of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1927. [4382]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Exchange Building, Des Vaux Road, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, 14th MAY, 1927, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY, 1927, to the 14th MAY, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAIN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1927. [4387]

NOTICE.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "St. George's" Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ended DECEMBER 31st, 1926, to confirm the appointment of Two Directors, and to elect Two Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 11th MAY, 1927, until WEDNESDAY, 18th MAY, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. L. KING,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, May 2nd, 1927. [4372]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 17th MAY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th MAY, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
Hong Kong, 28th April, 1927. [4340]

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

PRICE

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th MAY, 1927, Commencing at 2.30 P.M. The First Bell will be rung at 2 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS at \$5.00 Each up to FRIDAY, 6th MAY, 1927.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [4381]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY
Situate at MONGKOKTSUI in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1336, Together with One Building thereon now known as No. 132, SAI YUENG CHOI STREET

AND THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at SHAMSHUIPO in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office as NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 335, Together with Three Buildings thereon now known as Nos. 14, 16 and 18, NANCHANG STREET

IN TWO LOTS

By
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,
at the
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG,
ON

FRIDAY,
THE 6th DAY OF MAY, 1927,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:—

MESSRS. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Mortgagees Solicitors,
St. George's Building,
Chater Road,

OR TO:—
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,
Hong Kong, the 22nd April, 1927. [4324]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dressing Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden. Possession MAY 1st. Apply: LINDSEY & DAVIS, ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS. [4776]

FURNISHED FLAT ON PEAK LET: Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms. Two Reception Rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession.—Apply Box 4796, *of Hong Kong Daily Press.* [4796]

FLATS AND HOUSES.

AVAILABLE—G. 1: Peak Road, Residential Quarters—Central location, beautiful grounds, entirely renovated, hot and cold water, excellent bathrooms. Rooms single or double, for bachelors or small families, furnished or unfurnished. Part or whole service may be arranged. Use of tennis court later. Available by Taxi 40 cents chair or pleasant walk. O. 1: Mid level flat or rooms available, furnished. O. 2: Repulse Bay. Well furnished house with fitted in oak furniture as wardrobes, bookcases, cupboards, electrical fittings, etc., ready inserted. Flush system. Good grounds and excellent view. Available in part or whole. W. 12: Three houses, 12, 6 and 6 rooms rented together; formerly private hotel. Flats and houses available furnished or unfurnished, also single rooms for bachelors.

OWN YOUR HOME.
Excellent houses and bungalows for disposal part cash and instalments.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

Our moderate fee includes services (at your option) as follows: 1. Management of your property. 2. Rental collection. 3. No limit to tenants supplied and no charge for securing new tenants or for advertising during period of contract. 4. Auction or private sale. 5. Negotiation of mortgage. 6. Insurance arranged free of charge to you. 7. Registration of your land or property. 8. Free information and advice regarding shares, mortgages, etc. We have rented many of the Colony's largest houses and have negotiated property, land and shares for some of the oldest local firms.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS,
Tel. 4647,
100, HONG STREET.

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Guaranteed to contain the amount of Pure Carbolic acid specified.

5 per cent.

For Toilet Use

Price—\$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

10 per cent.

For The Bath

\$1.75 per box of 3 Cakes.

20 per cent.

Medical Bath Soap

95 cts. per Cake.

You will enjoy a Most Refreshing and Luxurious Bath by using

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established 1841. [50]

Hong Kong Office: 14, Chater Rd.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 6th, 1927.

AMERICA'S POLICY.

It is difficult to follow America's policy as instanced by the calm announcement of Mr. Coolidge that a second Note to China on the Nanking outrages is regarded as unnecessary. If this was the line to be followed it surely would have been more in accord with the dignity of a great nation had it refrained from a protest in the first instance. Following the urgent representations of its own officials, however, a strongly worded protest was drawn up and handed, with due official ceremony, both to Mr. EUGENE CHEN, as the Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government in Hankow, and to General CHIANG KAI SHEK, as Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist armies at Nanking. Mr. EUGENE CHEN, as becomes the polished diplomat, wrote a long, evasive and entirely unsatisfactory reply. General CHIANG KAI SHEK, in accordance with the tradition of the rough and ready soldier, who leaves all matters of negotiation to the politicians, disdained to reply at all. And America, in effect, says there is nothing further to be done. She washes her hands of the whole troublesome business. In the meantime, under the direct instructions of her Consular officials, her nationals, whom she is pledged to protect, have evacuated many districts where they had been settled for years and have flocked to the Treaty Ports to escape the risk of

a similar horrible fate to that which overtook their unfortunate fellow country people who were caught unawares and helpless in the present Nationalist headquarters. As Mr. ROBERT GILBERT, who we believe is an American, points out, there have been insults to the American flag, assaults upon American Consuls, murder of American citizens and outrages upon American women, but still the American Press continues to see a hopeful "uplift" movement in Nationalist enterprise, while Washington either suppresses facts or denies knowledge of them in public utterances and smugly pretends to follow public opinion. No wonder he expresses the opinion that this indifference to the realities of the situation indicates nothing but national decadence as the result of over prosperity. Such is the conviction, he asserts, of the whole American community in the Far East who are disgusted and discouraged beyond measure.

A few days ago we published a signed statement by many American missionaries which had been sent to the United States for publication. It is worth while quoting again from that document which runs as follows:—

In order that the American public may know the facts regarding the Nanking outrages, we, the undersigned American citizens and residents of Nanking who were present when the outrages against foreign lives and property were committed in that city on March 24th, desire to make a public statement. Out of our own first-hand experience and observation we unequivocally affirm that those outrages were committed by armed Nationalist soldiers in uniform, who acted with the knowledge and approval of their superior officers.

These outrages consisted not only in the looting of foreign homes, consular offices, schools, hospitals and places of business, but also in the burning of foreign homes and schools, in deliberate murder; in twice shooting and wounding a young American woman; in shooting at and attempting to kill foreign men, women and children; in the attempted "rape" of American women; and in other shocking indignities to foreign women too indecent to be published. To many of such things, we can bear the sworn testimony of eye-witnesses; and numerous other cases have been proven beyond the least shadow of doubt.

It was immediately after the shelling was begun by the American and British ships that bullets were sounded and the soldiers ceased the systematic work of destruction, thus demonstrating that they were under the control of higher military officers. These are all incontrovertible facts.

It is natural in the face of statements such as these that a protest should be lodged; it is unnatural that the protest should be regarded as closed when no satisfactory reply is received. America has been laughed at and mocked and presumably regards it as in her best interests to scorn both insults and injuries. We sincerely hope that her attitude will not be counted to her for righteousness or looked upon as another expression of lofty idealism. That would be carrying hypocrisy a little too far. Nor, we trust, will her policy although it makes the task of the other Powers more difficult, prevent them from pursuing the path plainly marked by self-respect and justice.

WHAT MR. COOLIDGE SAID.

The *Canon Gazette*, in its issue of Wednesday, suggests that Reuter's Agency failed to quote President COOLIDGE accurately in his reference to Mr. EUGENE CHEN's recent Note. It is stated that the following Associated Press (American) cable was dispatched from New York on April 25th:—

"Declaring that the friendship of America with China is 'proverbial,' the President said 'no course of aggression is in mind. We are there to prevent aggression against our people by any of their disorderly elements. Ultimately the turmoil will quiet down and some form of authority will emerge which no doubt will be prepared to make adequate settlement for any wrongs we have suffered.'"

"He referred to the reply of EUGENE CHEN to the Nanking Note as 'conciliatory in tone and to a certain degree responsible.'"

"The words 'no doubt' in this message should, we think, be understood. We should like to hear the comments of the American women from Nanking upon this quaint, philosophic utterance."

Inspector C. Arie returned from Brisbane, Australia, where he has been on leave, by the *Tandu* yesterday.

Two Chinese youths were yesterday morning fined \$3 each by Major C. Willson for playing football at Prince Terrace.

Wednesday's health return showed two new cases of small-pox, one of diphtheria and four of enteric. All were Chinese.

Worshippers at the Peak Church are reminded that the annual meeting will be held this evening in St. John's Cathedral Hall, beginning at 5.30.

South China Athletic Association hold their 5th annual athletic sports meeting on the Hong Kong Football Club ground on Sunday at noon.

The assistant manager of a leather shop at No. 17, Lascar Row, has reported to the police that one of his *jokis* is missing. The man was entrusted with \$3,700 to pay to various firms.

A sack of rice, which was being unloaded from a lighter at the Western Praya, dropped on one of the boatmen and injured his back. The man died at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday morning.

Mr. Robert MacAllan, of the China Sugar Refinery, reported to the police on Wednesday that a gold watch and chain, valued at \$100, were abstracted from his jacket which was left in the sugar-boiling house.

While feeding material to a machine at the Rope Factory at Kennedy Town, a workman had his hand severely injured through it being drawn into the mechanism. The man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Letters of administration to the estate of Grace Theresa Gonella, late of No. 209, Wanchai Road, who died on May 9th, 1926, have been granted to Uga. Gonella, architect, her husband. Mrs. Gonella left net personality in the Colony of \$2,400.

The annual dinner, of the Engineer Company, H.V.D.C. and presentation of shooting prizes won, will be held at Volunteer Headquarters this evening, beginning at eight o'clock. Following the dinner there will be a smoking concert, for which an enjoyable programme has been arranged.

A meeting held recently in the office of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, was attended by several medical practitioners, including Dr. Anderson, of the Hong Kong University, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Mr. Lee Yick Mu and Mr. Wong Ping Suen. The re-organisation of the Tung Wah Hospital was discussed.

Dr. W. P. C. de Trafford, of the Economics Department, Osaka Commercial University, is on a short visit to Hong Kong and China to observe conditions for certain Japanese newspapers. Professor Trafford was at one time at Hong Kong University under Sir Charles Elliot. Mrs. de Trafford is continuing on the *La Plata Maru* to East Africa.

A Chinese coolie was sentenced yesterday morning to two weeks' hard labour by Major C. Willson being convicted on the unusual charge of stealing a fish. The coolie stated that he was employed to carry the fish from the wharf to the market and the freshness of the fish tempted him to steal one. The fish was produced in court. It was two feet long and priced at a little over a dollar.

Among the passengers leaving for Hong Kong by the Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Heedon* on Wednesday were:—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Maxted, Mr. C. C. Knight, of Butterfield & Swire, Mr. F. A. Wells, Captain Prigent, of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, going on Home leave with his wife and daughter, Mr. W. J. Clerk, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on leave, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Joly, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. A. C. Potts, Miss E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edgar, and Mr. F. H. Lowe.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENERAL MEETING CALLED.

A general meeting of members of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has been called for Monday, May 16th, in the City Hall to nominate a member of the Chamber for appointment to the Legislative Council for the usual term of four years, as the Chamber's present representative, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, will in future remain a member of the Council on appointment by H.E. the Governor.

ALLEGED FAKED NOTES VENDOR.

TRAPPED BY CHINESE PRESSMAN.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Chinese who was charged with the possession of a \$500 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banknote and was alleged to have an unlimited supply of these spurious notes for sale, was brought up on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Police Court yesterday afternoon.

It will be recalled that the defendant was lured on to commit himself by Chau Sau Foong, a vernacular newspaper reporter, and was finally trapped at the Stag Hotel. Defendant had asked to be introduced to a man who would buy these notes from him at the price of \$45 per \$100. Chau Sau Foong agreed to get him a buyer, and in the meanwhile he reported the matter to the Police. Acting under Police instructions, the defendant was eventually lured to the Stag Hotel with the "goods" on him, and at a pre-arranged signal, Sub-Inspector Shaftain came on the scene.

The defendant was searched and the note was found on him. Corroborative evidence to this effect was given at yesterday's hearings by Wong Ching, assistant to the Labour Maintenance Bureau and Inspector Shaftain.

The defendant denied having offered the note for sale. He said he had only showed the note to Chau Sau Foong because he did not know whether the note was good or bad. Defendant alleged that Chau Sau Foong had a grudge against him and his statement was a fabricated one. He had gambled with the witness at Macao, and Chau Sau Foong owed him \$30. They both had some hard words over this debt.

Mr. Lindell committed defendant for trial at the Supreme Court at the next Criminal Sessions.

15,000 LOTTERY TICKETS SEIZED.

TWO COOLIES CHARGED.

SHARP PENALTY IMPOSED.

Two Chinese street coolies were charged yesterday afternoon before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy with the unlawful possession of Po-pui lottery tickets. Between the two defendants, no less than 15,000 tickets were found, valued at about \$7,500.

The two men were arrested on Connaught Road, on April 30th, by Chinese detectives just as they had come ashore from a small sampan. They were searched at the Police Station and on one of them 6,321 Po-pui tickets and 1810 tickets San Fui were found. On the other man there were 8106 tickets.

The first defendant who had two previous convictions, proved against him was fined \$150 or four months' hard labour. The second was fined of \$100 or three months. Mr. F. H. Loebly defended both accused.

ADD SPORT

WHAT MOSCOW THREATENS TO DO.

CHINESE STUDENTS DEMAND "RED" LEADERS' EXECUTION.

ALSO DEPORTATION OF BORODIN.

VETERAN MISSIONARY DOCTOR ON CHINA'S "SPRING-CLEANING."

KUOMINTANG AND BOLSHEVISTIC LITERATURE.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

TO CONTINUE "NON-INTERVENTION."

ATTITUDE REGARDING NANKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 5th.

Replying to interpellations in the Lower House the Premier (Baron Tanaka) stated that the Government intend to continue a non-intervention policy in China. Questioned as to their attitude regarding the Nanking affair, the Premier while stressing the importance of co-operation with the other Powers, replied that the Government was taking no other steps than those taken by its predecessor.

THE KUOMINTANG'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 5th.

Dr. C. C. Wu has gone to Nanking to take up his post of Foreign Minister.

(Wah Ts'at Yat Pao).

Chinese Students' Drastic Demands.

SHANGHAI, May 5th. The All-China Students' Union in Shanghai has passed a resolution requesting the Nationalist Government in Nanking to take up an expedition against the Hankow Government; they also unanimously decided to send a telegram warning Mr. Wang Ching Wei not to incline to the "Reds."

The Union urges the execution of George Hau Chien and Tang Yan Yat and the deportation of Borodin, "in order to redress the grievances of the Chinese people."

Moscow Threatens.

SHANGHAI, May 5th. The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow has telegraphically reported that the Peking Government to the effect that he has been notified by the Soviet Government that if the Russians, arrested during the raid on the premises of the Russian Embassy in Peking, are tried by Court Martial, the Soviet Government would take what it considers to be necessary measures to dispose of the Chargé d'Affaires and his Chinese staff in Moscow.

Curbing Bolshevism.

SHANGHAI, May 5th. The Kuomintang Military Headquarters at Shanghai are notifying all publishing companies throughout the nation that all newly edited books must be revised by the Educational Division within the Headquarters before they are circulated. In order to prevent any vicious Bolshevik propaganda which might find its way in educational circles, the Nanking Government will call a meeting to which all educationalists, headmasters and presidents of different schools are invited for the purpose of discussing educational reform and proper ways of political training in all schools.

Honanese Generals.

SHANGHAI, May 5th. The Honanese, led by General Wei Yi San and Chin Yung Ao, etc., who are still engaging the Fengtienese in Honan are not on the "Red" side. These generals have in a joint telegram, advised General Tang Sang Chi to take prompt action to drive out all Communistic elements now dominating Hankow in order that the Southerners may be united to carry on the Northern Expedition against the Fengtienese.

A Southern Victory.

SHANGHAI, May 5th. General Ho Sheng Yung's troops have succeeded in re-taking Yungchow, situated on the Yangtze in Kiangsu. The Northerners were subsequently compelled to take flight northwards.

British Tientsin Concession.

SHANGHAI, May 5th. Marshal Chang Tso Lin has personally interviewed the British Consul in Tientsin on the matter of the retrocession of the British Concession. The attitude of the British side is that if the Chinese Government promises to liquidate the \$2,000,000 loan immediately or to have it placed on certain concrete security, the British Government will agree to hand over the Concession to the Chinese Government.

CHINESE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN EAST BORNEO.

POLICE SEARCH HAS TRAGIC SEQUEL.

10 KILLED: 25 INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATAVIA, May 5th.

The activities of the Chinese in Samarinda (East Borneo) which are believed to be owing to the influence of the Kuomintang, led the police to carry out domiciliary searches in the Chinese quarter. They seized documents and arrested two of the leaders, whom the crowd tried to release. The police fired killing 10 and a further 25, including natives, were wounded.

MEXICO'S LAND AND PETROLEUM LAWS.

SUPREME COURT REVOKES PARTIAL AMPAROS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, May 5th.

The Supreme Court has revoked the partial amparos granted by the Lower Courts restraining the Federal authorities from enforcing the new Land and Petroleum Laws in the case of nine foreign oil companies.

The Court rules that district courts are only competent to grant or reject amparos as a whole and not partially as the District Court has done in this case.

Chiakiang Probable Fate.

CHINKIANG, May 4th. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops have defeated the Southerners in a brief engagement, and it is thought that he will occupy Chinkiang in the very near future.

Considerable troop movement took place yesterday, several battalions proceeding eastward by land and train.

It was also observed that large numbers of troops formerly at Hsiang Shan have been moved to Silver Island.

Troops Leave Wuhu.

WUHU, May 4th. The majority of troops have now left Wuhu for an unknown destination.

Peace Negotiations.

SHANGHAI, May 4th. General Chiang Kai Shek is renewing his efforts to bring about an agreement with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, and further protracted and carefully considered negotiations have taken place. It is thought that General Chiang's endeavours will result in a satisfactory conclusion being reached.

More French Ships And Troops.

PARIS, May 4th. Simultaneously with the forthright departure of Admiral Stoltz to China, the French naval forces in the Far East will be reinforced by another large cruiser, and three of the latest type sloops, while the despatch of another white and another Annamite battalion to China is being considered.

Shanghai Becoming Normal.

Shanghai is rapidly returning to normal, and reports from elsewhere indicate that things are quietening down.

Nanking Under Fire.

NANKING, May 4th. The Northerners have now brought up an armoured train, and the gun is shelling Nanking. During the day gunfire from both sides proceeded on a minor scale. The cross-river engagement is half-hearted.

Cantonese Troop Movement.

SAMSHUI, May 4th. The Customs House was commandeered on Saturday by Cantonese troops en route to the North River, for quartering purposes.

They spent the night at Samshui owing to the non-arrival of water transport, but behaved in an orderly manner, and there were no complaints.

Kiuksang Oil Stocks.

KIUKSANG, May 4th. The oil stocks are being transferred from the installations into tankers as rapidly as possible. There was no interference.

The Nanking Sanctions.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy regarding the next step to be taken in connection with the Nanking outrages, Sir Austen said he hoped to make a statement shortly.

He asked Comdr. Kenworthy to report on Monday a question as to whether the House would have an opportunity to discuss any sanctions before they were enforced.

Continuance Of The Civil War.

Replying to Mr. Will Thorne, Sir Austen said there was no power, least of all Britain, which would not, if it could, contribute towards a settlement of the civil war in China.

Mr. Thorne: "Will it go on for ever?" Sir Austen Chamberlain: "As long as the Chinese continue to fight one another."

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION.

NEW PREMIER ADDRESSES THE DIET.

EXPLANATIONS AT END OF YEAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 5th.

The Premier (Baron Tanaka) addressing the Diet, emphasised the seriousness of the financial and economic situation, and hoped that the nation would continue to observe restraint and composure. He presented measures for assisting the banks and intimated that the Government would leave explanations regarding their policies and intentions till the December session.

NORWAY'S LABOURITES.

AFIAME AT GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

BILL ADOPTED BY UPPER HOUSE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OSLO, May 5th.

Like their British confederates, the Norwegian Labourites are a flame at the Governmental Labour Legislation in the shape of a Bill, making compulsory arbitration in labour disputes, and which passed the Lower House after very stormy scenes.

The Labourites walked out during the debate and a mass demonstration of Trade Unions was held outside Parliament.

A Labourite motion of rejection was lost by 27 votes against 83. The Bill yesterday was adopted by the Upper House, and receives the Royal Assent to-day.

The Communists are particularly bitter, and are advocating a general strike as a protest.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY TRANSACTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 4th.

The Economic Conference has opened, M. Louchet being elected first Vice-President.

M. Thénis, the President, in a speech drew attention to the economic inter-dependence of nations and reviewed the general economic situation of the world. He outlined the existing obstacles against a solution of the difficulties and declared that "we are laying the first stone of a structure which will serve the general interests and the cause of peace."

His speech was greeted with general applause, the public galleries being fairly well filled.

Italy Appeals For Co-operation.

Count Bonin Longare, of Italy, declared that Italy was short of raw material and found difficulty in supporting economically her large population.

He appealed for co-operation in the conference.

Value of Mutual Understanding.

Mr. Walter Runciman expounded the views of the International Chamber of Commerce, and expressed the conviction that mutual understanding in international economic and business problems was the surest guarantee of a growing volume of trade, and the maintenance of higher standards of life and the legitimate aspirations of modern democracy.

Elaborate Police Precautions.

GENEVA, May 4th. The Russian delegation to the Economic Conference has arrived. The most elaborate police precautions for their safety were taken.

The delegates instead of alighting at the central railway station, where a large crowd had assembled to see them, left the train at Bellevue, three miles away, and from there they motored to a hotel, where the local authorities had engaged a whole floor for them.

EARL BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

DECLARES ARBITRATION TO BE IMPOSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 4th.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Parmoor on a discussion of the League of Nations, Earl Balfour asked how they were going to arbitrate on the Chinese question and with whom?

He thought that events in China had proved that universal arbitration was an imperfect weapon to preserve universal peace for we had been forced to dispatch a considerable force to deal with a situation in which arbitration could not have done the least good or contributed in the smallest way to preserve international peace and prevent bloodshed. What was proceeding in China might well give pause to those who thought that by legislation for honourable Governments who really represented organised peoples they were thereby making a perfect world. When they were dealing with vast organisations without a Government such as China no method could be discovered than the using of force to defend themselves against wrong.

THE BRITISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

STRONG APPROVAL EXPRESSED BY BRITISH PRESS.

MR. KELLOGG'S STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5th.

The British Note to America meets with the strong approval of the Press. Emphasis is laid on the friendliness of the Note and of the necessity of combatting the prejudices done to Britain in Europe by Mr. Mellon's mistaken assertions.

The Morning Post trusts that Mr. Mellon will see fit to withdraw his erroneous statements.

The Times says that it is particularly regrettable that Mr. Mellon should have appeared to sacrifice to the demands of domestic polemics a scrupulous accuracy he might so easily have observed with regard to Britain.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.] Secretary Of State Department Explains.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.

Mr. Kellogg, however, in a lengthy statement, says that while the Treasury does not desire a controversy with Great Britain, it deems it its duty, in view of the British Note, to present the facts and explain differences. There follows a statement by Mr. Mellon, who says that in his communication to Dr. Hibben Great Britain was only mentioned as incidental to the general thesis.

Mr. Kellogg adds that the figures in the British Note are apparently used in a technical accounting sense and this is the real cause of the apparent disagreement as regards the facts. He declares that the British Government now officially confirms the principal point made by Mr. Mellon in the letter to Dr. Hibben, namely, that at the beginning of September 1st, 1926, assuming that the French Debt Agreement were ratified it would receive from its own debtors, and from Germany sums sufficient to cover the current payments due to the United States Government.

ENORMOUS MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

QUARTER MILLION HOMELESS.

THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES AFFECTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 4th.

Thirteen parishes in North and Central Louisiana, including over 100 cities, towns and villages are flooded and deserted.

The devastation of North-eastern Louisiana over a stretch of, approximately, 4,000 square miles is becoming rapidly complete, the river having torn through the banks at two additional places between Vicksburg and Natchez.

A new army of refugees has started on the march, increasing the number of homeless to 250,000. Rice, cotton, sugar-cane and oil lands have been flooded, adding almost immeasurably to the staggering total loss.

New Crevasse Has Appeared In The Embankments Above And Below St. Joseph, Between Vicksburg And Natchez, Releasing An Immense Volume Of Water And Adding Vastly To The Inundated Territory.

15,000 Square Miles.

The floods now cover altogether nearly 15,000 square miles in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. For hundreds of miles along the Mississippi in Arkansas and Louisiana there are only scattered places which are not under water. From Arkansas City to Vicksburg, which is a distance of over 100 miles, the Mississippi is flowing through a great lake.

LATER.

Although the majority of the inhabitants of the threatened parishes fled before the approach of the flood the community of "Water Dwellers" remains, for which the angry floods do not hold any terror. Those trappers, whose homes are mostly built on raised platforms on marshy banks in the myriad small backwaters, which flood annually, have refused to leave. Every family has one to a dozen "troques" (small canoe-like boats) also small "Shanty boats" in which the trappers live during the season. These have now become the only homes of many residents, who will use "Pirogues" to transport supplies.

NICARAGUA'S AFFAIRS.

CONFERENCE ENDS IN DEADLOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIPITAPA, May 5th.

The Nicaragua Conference, with Mr. Stimson, the American Government's representative presiding, has ended in a deadlock, the parties failing to reach an agreement with regard to the continuance of Diaz in the Presidency.

DEBATE ON TRADE UNIONS' BILL.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S VIEWS.

TAUNTS LEAD TO LABOUR MEMBER'S SUSPENSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 4th.

In the House of Commons, the fact that Sir John Simon and Mr. Baldwin were speaking to-day stimulated interest in the debate on the Trades Union Bill.

It was Sir John Simon who, during the general strike, first declared that it was illegal.

The House was quiet to-day when he resumed the debate, mentioning that he did not entirely agree with some of his Liberal friends regarding the Bill.

Ironical Opposition cheers greeted his expression of regret that the Labourites were not prepared to try and amend the Bill. He added that the House should direct its attention to the method and language in which the Government expressed certain praiseworthy intentions in the Bill. He would have preferred a one-clause Bill declaring illegal any combination of workers or employers to coerce Parliament or the Government.

Premier Taunted.

A storm of cheering and counter-cheering, and Labourite taunts, as for instance cries of "Uriah Heep!" greeted Mr. Baldwin, who argued that the Government had the authority to amend the existing trade union law because, in consequence of the latter, power was to-day getting into the hands of the so-called "minority movement."

This was challenged by the Labourites, but Mr. Baldwin refused to withdraw the statement, whereupon a Labourite shouted "So much for your honesty!"

Interrupter Suspended.

The Ministerialists, who had been placid towards interruptions of Sir D. M. Hogg's speech on May 2nd, were most resentful of interruptions of Mr. Baldwin. There was an angry scene when they demanded that the latest interrupter be named. The Speaker finally quieted the tumult, and named Mr. J. Beckett, who had accused Mr. Baldwin of telling lies.

A division was then taken, and Mr. Beckett was suspended for five days. He withdrew, remarking that he would go and tell the country.

Mr. Baldwin, who had previously refused to name the unions in which the minority ruled, in response to further Labourite pressure and in a quieter atmosphere mentioned the Miners' Federation. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Labour Leader Coerced.

Mr. Baldwin concluded without further incident. He said the Government's mandate for the Bill was the events of last year. His view was that at the time of the general strike the extremists had got their way. Many of the leaders did not desire to enter it, but did so in order to keep a united front, but the apparent unity at the top was followed by fissures in the foundation of the whole edifice. (Conservative cheers.)

The Government was trying to split the movement, which was splitting itself.

He was pressed, but declined, to pass a Bill during or immediately after the general strike, because although it was easy then to force legislation through, the chances were that it would have been extreme and vindictive. He believed that the more the Bill was known in the country the more it would be supported. (Labourite cries of "Wait till the next general election!")

Mr. Baldwin retorted, "We will meet you on this issue at the election with confidence." (Prolonged cheers and counter-cheers.)

The debate was adjourned after the Speaker had rebuked the attitude of the Labourites towards Mr. Herbert Spencer (expelled from the party for negotiating district settlements during the coal strike, and a supporter of the present Bill on May 2nd), and also their frivolous behaviour.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

TRAIN OUTRAGE PARTI-CIPANTS KILLED.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, May 4th.

Eighty-six rebels have been killed, and several bands dispersed or exterminated in three States.

It is known that one of the bands participated in the train outrage at Limon last month, when many passengers were brutally slaughtered.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

CHAOS AT SHANGHAI.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDICTMENT.

It is with a certain amount of hesitancy that one writes on the delinquencies of the staff of the Chinese Post Office and their reprehensible conduct during the past few weeks. In doing so, it should be clearly understood that no blame is attached to the foreign staff which has done its utmost, under exceedingly great difficulties, to ensure prompt delivery and despatch of mails. The strike, which has led to many abuses, was none of their making. It was of a political nature designed to embarrass the foreign community of Shanghai, and was devoid of the excuse of economic pressure. Though the strike has ended, conditions have not returned to normal.

In the Postal Service of every civilized country, sorting proceeds uninterruptedly throughout the 24 hours, but not so in the G.P.O. Shanghai where the employees now dictate their hours of work.

The delays in delivery of mails, the absence of important documents which are known to be in the Post Office waiting to be sorted, has caused, and is causing, grave loss to both the foreign and the Chinese merchant, for probably no government department has such an important bearing on commerce as the Post Office.

The attitude adopted by the postal employees has resulted in confusion in business circles and within the postal organization itself.

Confusion has been worse confounded by the attention given to the arrival of later mails to the partial exclusion of those which were held up during and since the strike. The above is a severe indictment against an institution which should at all times be above political influence.

That it is not unjust is evidenced by the following table which shows the date of arrival of mail and the delay in removing it from the wharves:—

From.	Arrived.
Tientsin	
Chefoo	
Weihaiwei 8 a.m. 22nd Mar.	(30)
Tientsin	
Chefoo	
Tientsin 11 a.m. 23rd Mar.	(245)
Tientsin	
Chefoo 8 a.m. 24th Mar.	(404)
Hankow 10 a.m. 23th Mar.	(364)
Chungking 10 a.m. 29th Mar.	(441)
Tientsin	
Chefoo 4 p.m. 25th Mar.	(436)
Tientsin	
Chefoo	
Weihaiwei 11 a.m. 2nd April (*1,600	

[Figures in parenthesis show number of packages still undelivered on April 4th.]

* Being landed into godowns now.

In calling attention to this grave state of affairs, it should be pointed out that the abolition of foreign Post Offices was conditional on China maintaining an efficient service. If efficiency cannot be continuous in the public services which directly affect the interests of the public, a Government can hardly expect confidence to be placed in the efficiency of departments which do not come into direct contact with them—whose acts are not so easily observable.

THE RIOTS IN INDIA.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

TROOPS IN READINESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 4th.

Serious rioting followed on the death of three Muslims in a brawl near Dabhabaz.

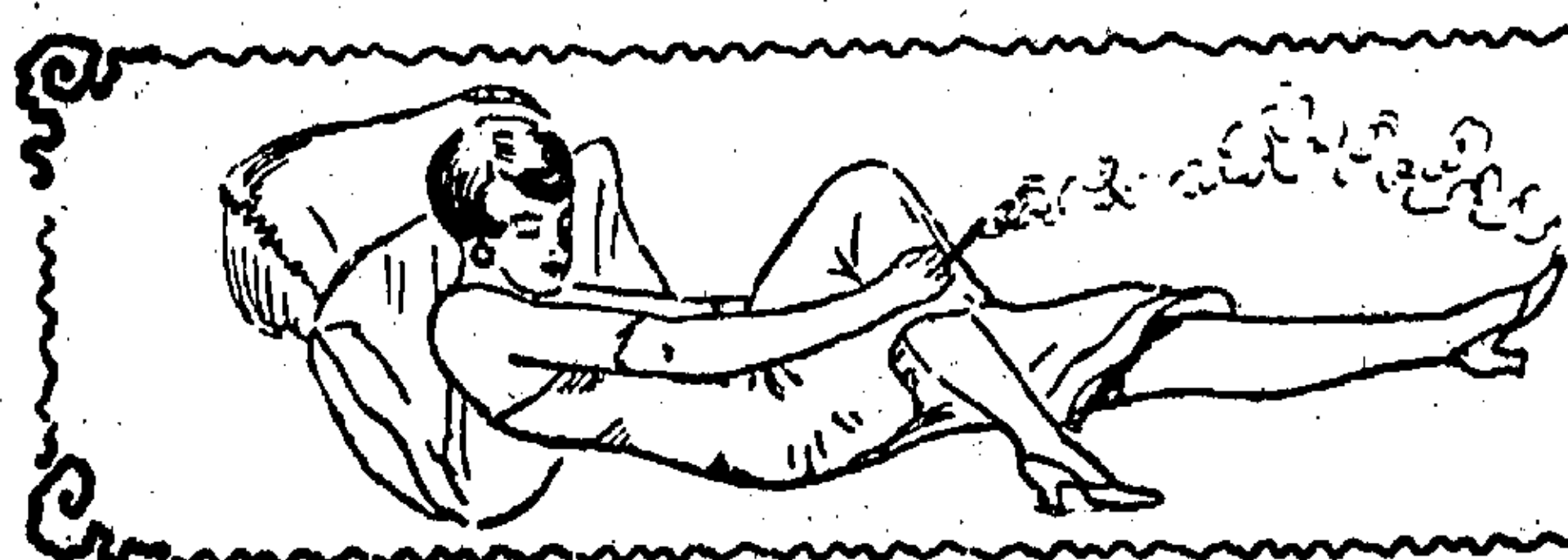
A Muslim crowd paraded in the principal street at Anarkali, shouting "Allah O Akbar!" and perusing their co-religionists to observe a "hartal."

Subsequently, thousands accompanied the funeral procession, and on their returning therefrom disturbances broke out.

Hitherto, 10 dead and 30 injured have been brought in.

Drastic measures have been taken by the District Magistrate, including the "proclamation" of any assembly of over four persons, also publicly prohibiting the carrying of "Isthis," to be operative for a month.

Magistrates have been quartered with troops, and have been instructed, after due warning, to order firing in the event of life being endangered, or if there be any risk of the outbreak of fire.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

FROM PARIS TO JAPAN.

It was, I suppose, some fifteen years ago that the productions of Dignote, a French artist craftsman, began to be known and imitated in England. It was his idea to decorate wooden objects, bowls, boxes, and vases, with brightly coloured designs in enamel paint; and it was not long before Arts and Crafts Societies all over Europe adopted so easy and delightful a way of making decorative articles. But we owe to Mr. Komor the modern version of Dignote produced in highly glazed porcelain in Japan, for it was he who took several specimens of the Frenchman's work and persuaded a Japanese manufacturer of porcelain to imitate them.



Three tones of crepe are used in this composed model. The bodice has a bolero effect in front and is slightly bloused at the back. 2 1/2 yds. of 40 ins. light 1/2 yd. 40 ins. medium and 1/2 yd. of 40 ins. dark material.

So to-day you may find, on a shelf in St. George's Building, brightly coloured bowls and vases; some with geometric patterns, some following very closely the familiar lacquer designs, and others on which Fuji raises its cloud wreathed crest out of a field of cubist flowers, none of which curiously enough seem out of place amongst the oriental objects d'art.

There are bowls for fruit or cakes mounted in silver baskets, brightly patterned sets of bottles and tumblers, and vases of all shapes. Some of these have the pattern moulded in slight relief under the glaze, in others it is incised. I was particularly interested in the tankard sets which are made up of a large well shaped jug and six tumblers, for champagne cup or lemonade. One set has a red and black conventionalised prunus pattern slightly raised on a grey crackled glaze, and another is a very lovely mauve with a pale green and yellow design. I saw too a charming blue bowl for the nursery with fat white ducks walking round it. This was which is both very decorative and in excellent shape is amazingly cheap the most expensive, the tankard sets being only 8.50 for the seven pieces.

THE "ROBE DE STYLE."

Fashions swing and change with startling rapidity, but there is one style which keeps re-appearing at regular intervals and never seems to vanish entirely, the robe de style.

Its particular charm is that it can never become overpopular, as it is only the mode for a particular type which must be at once old fashioned and modern. It demands a slender, but not athletic figure, with a face and personality that can carry off frills and knots of ribbon.

Paris which has sent us the geometric, the masculine and the classically gorgeous styles, produces the inconsequence of a modernised einoine every now and then for the favoured few who can wear them.

Rolande Sarraute showed me the other day a few models in this style. One a lovely white taffeta as wedding dress with silver lace, and another black taffeta with a deep hem of tulle and bright red roses appliqué on the skirt. An orange taffeta has a quilted band of pattern which makes the skirt swing with a lovely movement, and a turquoise blue dress is trimmed with tiny appliqué cross stitch posies and a *nuvea rose* velvet sash.

BY THE WAY.

ARMCHAIR ASHTRAYS.—Those useful armchair ashtrays made with a small bowl fixed on a strip of suede weighted at either end to hang over the arm of a chair, have come out to Whiteway, Laidlaw's with a new gadget which much improves them. The bowl is now fixed in a metal clip so that it can be lifted off for emptying and cleaning. I thought the ones with tortoiseshell bowls particularly pretty.

HARD WEARING CUSHIONS.—I was delighted to see, too, that the same shop has just received cushions covered in that nice black and gold silk which wears so well. They have got them in checks and stripes of various sizes.

VASES FITTED AS LAMPS.—Miss Honess, of the Sign of the Lantern, told me she would fit any of her lovely bowls and vases that I was writing about last week as lamps; a long necked bottle looks very pretty and is a change from the ordinary table lamp.

WOMAN'S GREATEST GIFT is not silence according to a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, but a sense of proportion. He seems to think that that only means being able to rise superior to the aggravating sins of ones "boy," but really think it is to be able to take your husband's little troubles just as seriously as the baby's little woes, when your permanent wave has come "undone" and the home mail leaves to-morrow.

SHOPPING BAGS.—A rainproof shopping bag has many advantages over an open basket, especially in wet weather. Several of these may be made from the best parts of an old raincoat: each bag simply requires two pieces of equal size, with allowance for a strengthening hem at the top. It is easy to avoid buttonholes and pockets and contrive a large bag from the back of the coat, one from the bottom portion of each front, and a smaller one from the tops of the fronts. Strong handles can be made from the trimmings, using several rows of machine stitching to stiffen them.

NAMBIT VOILES.—Nambit is the most delightful voile you can get; the patterns and colours are charming and fast, and you can get plain voile in every colour, so that you can have a border or vest to match any one of the colours of the pattern you like. Whiteway, Laidlaw's, have got a large range of these voiles among them some lovely big floral designs and a wide range of black and white patterns.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.—The French store have any number of different medicinal mineral waters which are both pleasant to the taste and an excellent tonic in these trying times.

JEWELLERY OF SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES.

Hong Kong is a very happy hunting ground for the type of jewellery which is so much in vogue at present. You can buy for a few dollars rings, bracelets and necklaces, of really exquisite workmanship and lovely colourings. I turned out two shops, the Sign of the Lantern and the Swatow Lace Company, the other day in search of a necklace and could not resist looking at rings and bracelets as well.

You can get a ring with green jade or coral, a turquoise intaglio, or a piece of milky white jade set in silver from \$2 in either shop; and, among them, some were made open and overlapping at the back so that they fit any finger with a little adjustment of the pliable metal.



Composed dress in two tones of crepe. The skirt is gathered and the top slightly bloused into a wide giraffe. The scarf is novel and interesting. 2 1/2 yds. of 40 ins. light 1 1/2 yds. of 40 ins. dark material.

Dainty bracelets, with scraps of king feather inlaid like enamel on silver gilt, and painted mother of pearl or lacquered rattan bangles with mounts of the same metal, made a colourful heap on the counter in the Swatow Lace Company. Used rightly these bracelets are, charming with a dance dress, and the gift of a pair would rejoice the heart of any little girl at home. Amber and ivory bangles, either plain or carved, always look well and are astonishingly cheap.

Some sort of necklace or chain of beads is the almost invariable accompaniment of every dress to-day. Sometimes a small string of pearls, real or artificial, white or coloured, just encircles the throat, sometimes it is a longer string of crystal, amber or one of the lovely matrix stones which best completes your ensemble. I saw a short necklace of large pearls of a lovely old rose tint, with the centre bead set in dull silver, at the Sign of the Lantern. Two other chains were particularly well strung, one in China stones, the other of Peking glass beads. The various colours were so arranged that they made a lovely opal tinted string which was much prettier than the rather haphazard stringing one so often sees.

(Continued on next column).

TEA TIME.

Tea time is above all the woman's hour. Few women care to dine alone but tea with a book, or tea with gossip is equally enjoyable. The success of a tea party depends on the hostess. There are a few men, notably bachelors, I mean the professional bachelors, not the ones who can't help it, who can give successful tea parties, but even they generally ask a woman to play hostess. The man's rôle is to hand out eatables and conversation as required. That being so, women are more often than they realise, judged on the success of their tea fights especially by men.

"I think I'll come with you my dear," need not mean that your man has any undue feelings for the prospective hostess, even though he may have refused to accompany you to the last three houses you took ten in. What he is after is a refreshing hour in a pleasant room and a good cup of tea.

What then makes a successful tea party? First the room, its furnishing and atmosphere. The wise hostess arranges her room to suit the size of her party, and takes particular care, even though it may mean clearing out some of the furniture for the occasion, that there is plenty of space. A well placed ring of chairs should encircle the tea table, for you do not want to split the party up, and a tea tray placed between each is a great convenience.

The tea table itself is the natural centre of interest, and should be made as charming as possible. The first thing to consider is the cloth. Lace, embroidery, coloured cross stitch work and damask all have their appeal and each of us has her own preferences. Perhaps many women here get rather tired of oriental work and like damask or linen with a coloured border, but the choice of cloth should depend largely on the type of tea service you use.

CLOTHS FOR ENGLISH WARE.

With English China of the cottage type for instance a cloth such as I saw in Whiteway, Laidlaw's would be very pretty. Made of pure linen, of a slightly unbleached tone, these cloths are bordered by a wide, and two narrow bands, of almond green or old gold, and they only cost \$1.25.

If you are having a large party round the dining room table a coloured damask cloth can be found in the same shop. They have them in blue and grey or gold and grey with napkins to match and such a cloth is both new and pretty.

To use with the daintier style of European tea set, I should choose a white cloth with brocade anglaise or inset lace, or a fine handkerchief linen set of cloth and napkins with narrow hem, stitched borders which you can get at Lane, Crawford's.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE WARE.

At the Sign of the Lantern I noticed two very lovely tea services in Japanese egg shell china, with no ornamentation. One was in a smoky lavender blue which was almost as transparent as glass, and the other a clear deep orange. What could be prettier to set these off than the coloured cross stitch work on linen which comes from Ichang? It is stronger and heavier than Peking glass, and the patterns are less definitely oriental. Miss Honess makes a special effort to obtain this popular work though conditions necessarily keep her stock low.

(Continued on next column).

An interesting necklace at the other shop is an old mandarin chain made of gaudal wool beads covered with dull red silk finely netted by hand, with an old gold coloured pendant bead mounted in metal in the centre. Modern chains of crystal, amber, and blue Peking glass, set in silver, and amethyst matrix, were hung on a rail with this badge of learning. Perhaps the most lovely of the lot was a chain of grey agate which had the milky translucency of white jade with just a hint of lavender colour in the beads.

ON THE LINKS.

W. C. Lyall, the professional at the Happy Valley Golf Course, says he is booked up for ladies every hour for the next week. That tells two things: first that he knows how to teach the fair sex; and, second, that the women of Hong Kong are taking a keen interest in the Royal and Ancient game. Men and very young ladies share that enviable confidence which enables them to go to the links in "just anything" and with "any old" club. But there are many of us who want to be sure we are using and wearing the right equipment when we make our debut. So I enlisted the help and advice of the kindly gentleman who is in charge of Lane, Crawford's sports department, and he showed me a fascinating rack of ladies' wooden clubs, J. H. Taylor's, which are very popularly now at home. They looked so jolly with their bright paper "dust jackets" on the handles that I felt my courage reviving, and the sight of the new Cotton-Oxford golf shoes completely wiped away all memory of those nasty jokes about ladies on the links. The feature of these shoes is a leather ankle strap which is neatly slotted round the uppers, and through which the shoe lace is passed. This ensures a snug ankle grip, and prevents the uppers from stretching in wear and letting in those horrid grit and stones which make walking a torment and holes in silk stockings. These shoes are, also, extraordinarily soft and flexible and are guaranteed waterproof, all of which makes them as delightful for an early morning tramp as for golf.

Then there is a special ball, the "Warwick" made by the Dunlop people, which only costs a dollar. But what perhaps cheered me most of all were the children's sets, comprising a smart little checked bag, and four clubs of such small proportions, that it can't be a difficult game if the little people for whom they were designed can play it. Then I went through into the Ladies Department, and saw there some delightful silk dresses and jumper suits cut on loose lines to allow freedom of movement, and which look smart and workmanlike. The Celcose silk, of which many of them are made, is already well known and popular for its smart appearance and hard wearing properties. There was one particularly attractive jumper dress with no sleeves and a kilted skirt, in a deep mauve with a hint of grey in the pleats, and a long sleeved model in deep *bois de rose* which was very pretty. Besides these I noticed a number of sleeveless white silk dresses which always look well for any game and a few simple frocks in uncrushable linen and in gingham.

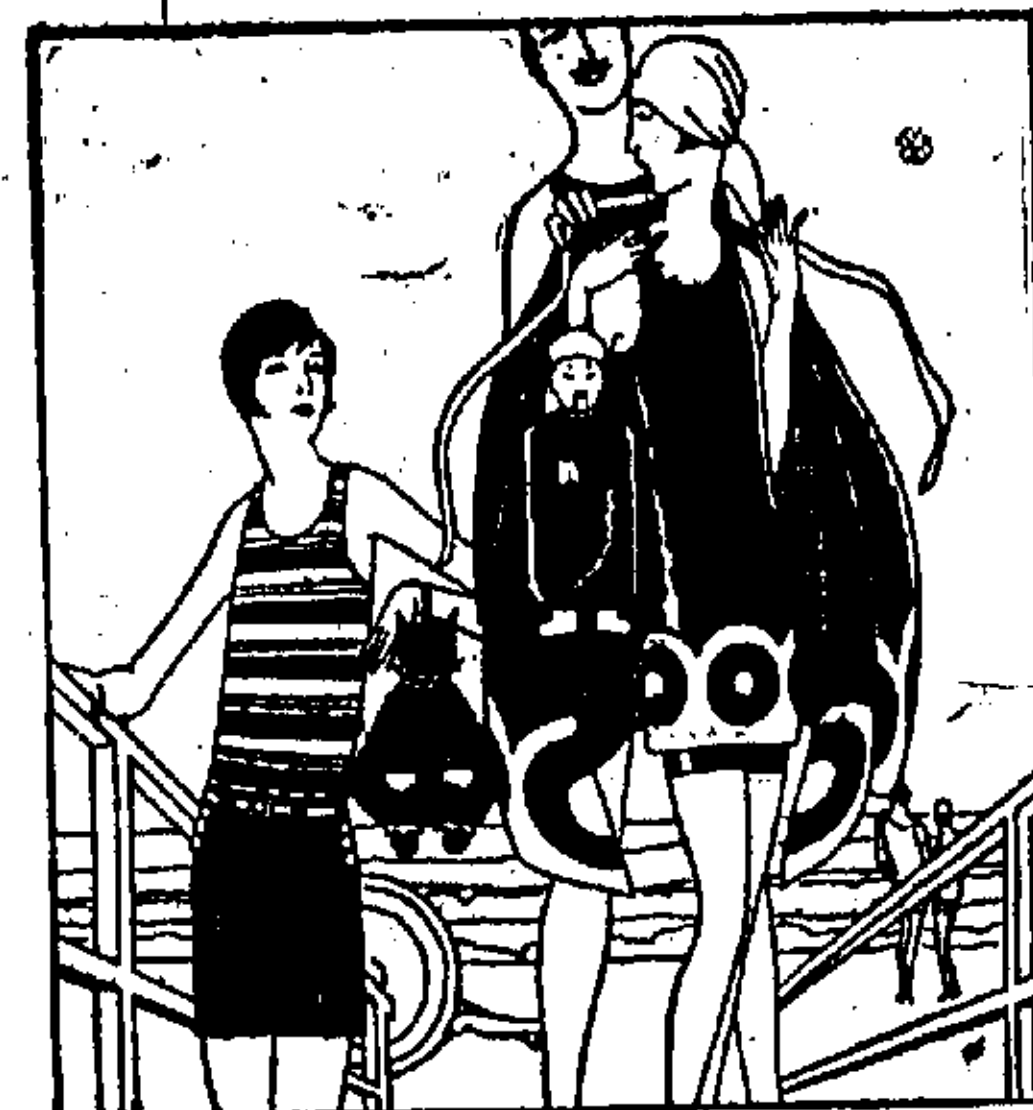
Peking glass linen has, of course, a peculiar charm in the lovely colours of the material. There are some tones which need using very carefully, but with a Chinese tea service in subdued colourings a violet, olive green or a clear yellow can be very lovely. I saw some at the Swatow Lace Company which would be interesting to take or send home. They have a Chinese wedding procession embroidered round the borders, first comes a man with a flag, then the bride in her chair, and following her the other officials, some with presents, some with lanterns. They have also very charming examples of Swatow drawn thread work and embroidered white cloths, which suggest one of the more elaborate Chinese tea sets with quaint shapes and rich colourings.

AND TO EAT.

It hardly seems necessary to say that Lane, Crawford's have the most delicious cakes, now that the 11 o'clock coffee habit of the ladies of the Colony has provoked a rise in the fares of the Peak tram, but perhaps you may not know that they have just got in a large assortment of delicious tea biscuits, in various new shapes and flavours. If you like sandwiches, and who doesn't, I was told at the French store that they also have been getting in new delicacies, caviare and French sardines, and the chocolate and *dragée* they showed me made my mouth water.

(Continued on page 9).

ANNETTE KELLERMANN BATHING SUITS.



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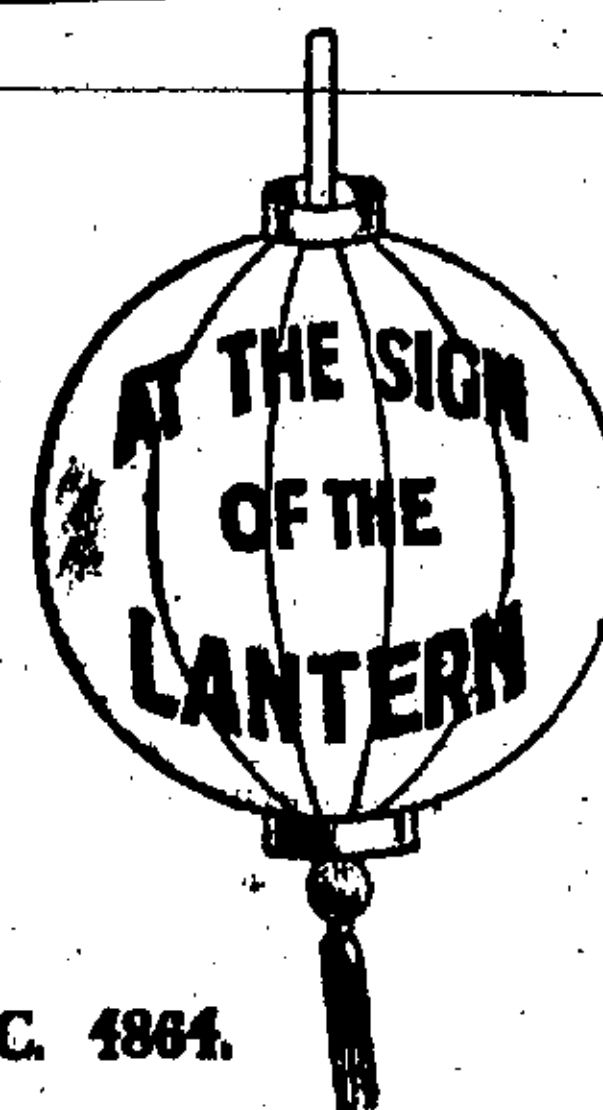
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THE INSECT PEST
IN THE EAST.

(Continued from page 8).

A new horror has arrived. Pestilently sleeping under a mosquito net, my slumbers were disturbed by a sharp pain in the side, and the first finger to reach the spot received a stab as from a large darning needle welded by a giant. After very careful reconnaissance a medium sized beetle was discovered bearing a half inch proboscis in a threatening manner. I won the next round, and he was counted out, but by this time the finger was aching because it couldn't swell any larger, and the chosen piece of side was skin to a toy balloon. I don't know its name, but I do hope the family is an old one and likely to die out shortly. Silver Fish, Red Spider, and Mite are plagues more generally encountered, and much of our money and health goes in the upkeep of these noxious insects. It is often hard to believe they are really necessary to the progress of the world in spite of the fact that we are so often told that nasty things are good for us. With all these pests of the East such as cockroaches, mosquitoes, and flies, the only sensible watchword is "Kill."

For the garden and verandah, a useful spray is as follows: 1 lb. quassia chips soaked in water all night, and then boiled for one hour in the same water. Add hot water to make five gallons, and while hot stir in two pounds of soft soap carefully, and to each hundred parts of the mixture, strain off, add 34 ozs. liver of sulphur. The Mite, known as the furniture mite, is the greatest nuisance in the house, and as destructive as the white ant in just the same quiet way. If found in furniture, or corners of wall-papering behind heavy furniture, they can be dealt with effectively by squirting the following mixture into the haunts. A powder composed of sodium fluoride 30 per cent, powdered borax 40 per cent, and pyrethrum powder 30 per cent. This powder is best applied with small bellows, and the ingredients can be obtained in right quantities at any chemist. Of the Silverfish, known to the scientists as Lepisma saccharinum, we can all speak from experience, and the above powder is a great help in the war waged against them.

The fly war should be commenced in every house at the beginning of the season, and were we able to eradicate the little brute it is thought that epidemics would really be a thing of the past. On the Peak most sudden appearances of flies in any quantity can usually be traced to the fahwong, who has not burnt or disposed of rotting vegetation, in which the flies can breed. He often secretes manures of an undesirable type in some hidden part of the garden, where he fondly imagines no one will notice them, or their consequences, especially when the Flower Show is looming near. The Japanese traps which revolve a sticky surface by clockwork, are excellent for catching the flies, but the Lord High Executioner has to be frequently in attendance to burn the "catch," and he has to be a responsible person who can be trusted to burn, and not just down as the eggs can look after themselves after the mother fly is dead. Burying is the most mistaken method, since the fly breeds in rotting material, or decomposing animal matter, and is delighted to find itself carefully buried. Flies can be caught by the simple method of setting a saucer of milk and water with one part in 20 of formalin.

FRENCH RUGBY TRIUMPH.
ENGLISH BACKS' FAILURE.
INFERIOR IN PACE AND SKILL.

France 3 pts. England 0
Outclassing England in every respect, France gained a glorious victory at Colombes on April 2nd by a try to nothing. The two countries had met 16 times before, and the nearest France could get to beating England was when they drew a memorable match at Twickenham a few years ago. The English team as a whole gave an extraordinarily lifeless exhibition. France attacked right from the kick-off, and except for brief intervals they kept on attacking the English backs, but the inability of their backs to carry out a single sustained movement, and their lamentable deficiency in speed, prevented them from penetrating the keen defence.

Never once in the course of the afternoon did England look like winning, and only twice at the most did a score appear probable. On the other hand, the French try, which Vellat scored at the end of the first ten minutes, was the outcome of a perfect round of passing as one could wish to see, and France were really unfortunate not to score on two other occasions. Once Jaurreguy was heavily thrown against the corner flag after a clever blind-side movement, and later only the great pace of J. C. Gibbs prevented a score. (Gibbs, as a matter of fact, was the best of the English backs. L. J. Corbett made him no better a partner than did Locke in the other matches, the English captain's judgment being sadly at fault on several occasions, but Gibbs forced the most of his limited chances and has never tackled better in his life.

Prominent Frenchmen.
Whenever the French backs were put in possession, which was not infrequently, danger threatened England. They carried out their passing at top speed, in direct contrast to their opponents, and they showed an incision that the Englishmen lacked. Jaurreguy, who went into the centre after the interval, and A. Behoteguy both played splendidly, while Verger, the new stand-off half, performed remarkably well. At full back Destarac also never made a slip.

These French outsiders had a splendid lead given them by their forwards. In the first half France continually secured possession in the scrums; in the second half they did so as many times as England. The keen and fast following up and their deadly tackling had much to do with the subjection in which for the most part they held the opposition, for whom K. J. Stark and J. S. Tucker were the only ones to do themselves full justice. Behind the scrum J. S. Wallens made a creditable debut at full back, and C. C. Bishop did his best to open up the play for the men in the rear.

Unfortunately Bishop was none too well served by A. T. Young, and when the latter did get through his centres usually spoilt his good work.

Fair and Square Playing.
"They beat us fair and square. They were too fast for us," said Commander S. F. Cooper, the secretary of the Rugby Union, after the match.

L. J. Corbett, the English captain, said: "They were too good for us. They were faster, especially in the first half."—*Reuter.*

SCOTLAND'S "SOCCER"
DEFEAT.ENGLISH PLUCK WINS
THROUGH.VICTORY ACHIEVED DESPITE
BIG HANDICAP.

Scotland 1 England 2
English football experienced a happy and welcome revival at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on Saturday, April 2nd, when a crippled and reorganised England team deservedly defeated the full forces of Scotland.

Had England lost by a big margin no one would have complained in the circumstances. Hill, the English captain, had to have three stitches put in a wound in his forehead; afterwards he played at outside right with his head heavily bandaged and his left eye completely closed. Hulme developed groin trouble, Goodhall had to have a cut on the forehead plastered, and Jack Brown, the goalkeeper, three times received attention for an injury.

Strangely as it may seem, England played better with only ten men in the field, and latter with a reorganised team than with the original formation.

Hill was off the field for some time in the first half and for a short period after the interval. When he returned the second time he went to outside right. Hulme went inside right, G. Brown to inside left, Rigby to left half, and Bishop to centre-half.

Thus only six of the Englishmen retained their original positions. Nevertheless England beat Scotland for the first time on Scottish soil since 1904 and recorded her first victory in the international championship on the present Hampden Park enclosure.

The victory was a tribute to the great grit and determination shown by all the English players.

They opened shakily perhaps, but when the first fierce onslaughts of the Scottish forwards had worn down by some dogged tackling on the part of the English backs and half-backs the visiting players got together so well that only once more, later in the game, did Scotland challenge comparison.

The Goal Scoring.
England lost two great opportunities in the first half, while Scotland had no such chances, though often her forwards got to uncomfortably close range.

The opening minutes of the second half made it look as though Scotland would once more take the spoils. McPhail had a beautiful drive put over the bar by Brown, and then while Hill was off the field for the second time, Morton worked into midfield and scored for Scotland.

The depleted England team, however, stuck gamely to their task, and reward came soon after Hill's return when Dean refused to be hustled off a perfect long pass that Bishop sent him. Although both backs converged on him Dean went on and beat Harkness.

The game had by this time passed definitely into England's keeping. The climax came when Dean worried Thomson so much that the Scottish left back tried to pass back to his goalkeeper and made a mess of it. Dean slipped in got the ball first, and side-touched it wide of Harkness, who just previously had been lamed in making a bold save.

Good Ball Control.
For once in a way the English players compared favourably with their great rivals in the matter of ball control and positioning. But the greatest change in the play of the Englishmen was the fine ever-beating spirit they displayed, even when everything was going against them.

Jones was the best back on the field. Edwards played grimly and well, but the great feature at half-back was the fine display of Bishop, particularly when he had to move into the centre to take Hill's place. Hulme also rose to the occasion and Page, on the other wing, was a success.

Dean will certainly play for England again, and it only remains to be said that Hill played well before his injury and with great courage afterwards.

Scotland were disappointing in defence, where Thomson and Morrison failed to reproduce their club form, though the former received a nasty shaking up which may have affected his play. Gibson, too, was not the constructive half-back he was in the inter-league match.

The forwards played as well as England's fine defence let them. Morton was the best of the line, but McPhail, Gallacher, and Cunningham have all played better and McLean could do little against Jones.

RIFLE MEETING POST-
PONED.

The South China Rifle Meeting which was arranged to have taken place on Tuesday has been postponed indefinitely owing to the inclement weather prevailing.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

SINGLES CHAMPION DEROS.

S. A. RUMJAHN TO MEET NG
SZE KWONG TO-DAY.

The second semi-final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony was played on the Stand Court in the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground yesterday between T. Honda (holder) and S. A. Rumjahn, last year's runner-up, and resulted in the defeat of the champion by three sets to love, the scores being 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Rumjahn rose to the occasion in promising style and profiting by his experience in last year's Final, he did not take long to get the measure of his opponent's game. Where he scored over Honda was in his ability to retrieve "tight corners." The Indian was aggressive when he had the opportunity and was steady throughout. He appeared in fine form and mixed his shots skillfully.

Honda played his usual game. His placing was superior and kept his opponent running most of the time. He did not, however, vary his shots enough to trouble Rumjahn being content to direct his attack on the backhand, which was by no means the Indian's weak spot.

The match was closely fought in the first and second sets. Rumjahn had the lead from the opening and was within a point of winning the first set at 5-2, but eventually won the set at 6-3. Honda did his best to win the second set and pressed Rumjahn on many occasions. The set was a ding dong struggle and both players went all out to win. Long rallies and smart placements were the features of the play. Honda led 2 love, but Rumjahn took the lead at 3-2, only to see Honda take another two games. Rumjahn, however, was irresistible and took the lead again at 5-4. The tenth game was bitterly contested.

four-and Rumjahn seemed rather distressed at times. He worked very hard to save the game and after many deuces won it, to lead two sets to love. Rumjahn recovered wonderfully in the third set and although Honda was still hard to beat he ran away with five straight games after one all had been called.

Honda adopted different tactics in this set and was unusually enterprising. He drove hard and worked up to the net to kill, but found Rumjahn able to meet his attacks without difficulty. The Indian showed up strongly in this set.

Final To-day.

S. A. Rumjahn and Ng Sze Kwong are, therefore, the two finalists in the Open Singles Championship of the Colony. The former has been knocking hard at the Championship for the past few years, but has so far been unsuccessful. Ng Sze Kwong, needless to mention, was champion from 1915-1923. The two have never met before.

The match takes place to-day and a splendid struggle should result.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
The detailed scores of yesterday's matches were as follows:—

Open Singles.
Semi-final:—S. A. Rumjahn beat T. Honda, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles.
1st Round:—W. L. Thomas and C. W. Sewell (owe 2/8) beat Major W. B. Stevenson and Major H. B. Edwards (owe 1/8), 6-3, 6-3.

Club Singles.
3rd Round:—S. E. Green beat E. Grimble, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

TODAY'S MATCHES.
Open Singles.
Final:—Ng Sze Kwong v. S. A. Rumjahn.

Handicap Singles "A."
2nd Round:—C. C. Stark (rec. 3/8) v. Capt. E. G. Howard (rec.).

Handicap Singles "B."
Final:—R. G. Wilkeson (rec. 15/1) v. J. S. Kennedy (rec. 15).

Handicap Doubles.
4th Round:—R. M. Henderson and A. Brearley (owe 3/8) v. Dr. W. L. Thomas and G. W. Sewell (owe 3/8).

Semi-final:—E. J. R. Mitchell and W. Hyde (owe 1/8) v. F. A. Redmond and E. Forster (owe 15/3).

RUMJAHN'S VICTORY.
[BY W.A.D.]

Rumjahn's performance, from beginning to end, was particularly good, and he won entirely on his merits. Honda was by no means weak, and gave his more youthful opponent much more running about than he himself got. Honda's placing was on the whole superior to that of Rumjahn's, but he made a big mistake in playing so frequently to Rumjahn's back hand, for it was in that stroke that Rumjahn excelled. Rumjahn was the more careful and alert player, and his returns were occasionally brilliant. Likewise, he frequently varied his style so effectively that

(Continued on page of next column.)

GOLF.

SUNDAY'S RETURN MATCH.

There are no competitions at Fanling this week-end, with the exception of the Captain's Cup, to be played for from Saturday to Monday, inclusive. The next competition at Fanling will be a bogey pool on May 21st to 23rd.

As stated last Monday, the Junior Section Championship final between J. McCubbin and R. C. Wallace could not be completed because of the rain, although the players managed to get to the 30th "all square." The replay was provisionally fixed for Sunday, May 22nd, but it is now doubtful whether it will come off, as it is understood that MacCubbin has decided to scratch.

This coming Sunday there will be played on the Happy Valley Course the return match between the Kowloon Golf Club and the Junior Section (Happy Valley) of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club. A fortnight ago the Kowloon team defeated the Junior Section team by 24 points to 9.

It has been provisionally arranged to have a match between the Junior Section and the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club (Senior Section) on Sunday, May 15th. An anonymous donor has offered to present spoons for the winning team in this event.

HOME FOOTBALL.

CHELSEA LOSE THEIR
CHANCE OF
PROMOTION.PLYMOUTH DRAW WITH
BRISTOL.

(Reuter's Agency).

Playing on their own ground on Wednesday, Chelsea only succeeded in drawing with Portsmouth in the Second Division of the English League. Both clubs are in the running for promotion to the First Division, but Chelsea are now a point behind Manchester City and Portsmouth, each of the three with one more match to play.

In the third Division (Southern) Plymouth drew with Bristol City, who are practically assured of promotion unless they lose their remaining match and Plymouth score a sufficiently large number of goals to go above Bristol on goal average.

The last matches of the season are to be played on Saturday, Manchester City being at home to the wooden-spoonists, Bradford City, while Portsmouth are at home to Preston N.E.

The top of the table reads:
P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.
Middlebrough 41 28 8 7 181 60 60
Portsmouth 41 22 8 11 82 48 62
Manchester

City 41 21 10 10 100 61 62
Chelsea 41 30 11 10 60 50 51

Should Manchester City win by six clear goals or more and Portsmouth by a single goal it is possible for the former to win on goal average. The present averages are Portsmouth 1.709, Manchester City 1.639.

Bury defeated the Arsenal in the First Division, and at Plymouth, Bristol City went down before the Argyle. The results are appended:

Division I.
Bury 3, Arsenal 2.

Division II.
Chelsea 0, Portsmouth 0.

Division III. (Southern).
Plymouth 4, Bristol City 2.

HOME BILLIARDS.

REECE AND THE PENDULUM
CANNON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 4th.
Reece, still playing against Peall at Thurston's, has made another pendulum cannon break, attaining a new world's record of 4,221, unfinished.

S.C.A.A. SPORTS.

The 5th annual sports meeting of the South China Athletic Association will take place at Happy Valley next Sunday noon. All heats, however, will run on Saturday afternoon.

There will be two open events, the 200 metres and the 800 metres relay. There is also a 800 metres relay open to all boy scouts in the Colony. The heats for Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2.30 will be the 100 metres, 200 metres, 400 metres high hurdle, 800 metres low hurdle and 100 metres for small boys. In addition to local athletes, many from Macao and Canton are competing.

It probably was not a little disconcerting to his opponent. Only in the second set did Honda seem as though he might prove the stronger player. He took the first two games somewhat easily, but the care, skill and agility of Rumjahn ultimately triumphed, and he very deservedly won the match.



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[A.P.A.]

V.R.C. BOXING TOURNAMENT.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ENTRANTS REJOIN.

KEEN FIGHTING AND FEW KNOCK-OUTS.

Spectators at the V.R.C. last night were treated to a really fine display of boxing. The bouts were all keenly contested, the outstanding feature being the paucity of knock-outs as compared with the first day's meeting.

Interest ran high when it was learned that the St. Joseph's College entrants, who all withdrew from the tournament on the first day, were going to fight.

The cause of the withdrawal, as announced in the *Daily Press* yesterday, was owing to the placing of three of the entrants in the middleweight class from the lightweights, as they were found to be under the 70 lb. limit. The three lads, however, although without reason, and the result was that the whole of the thirteen entrants withdrew.

They rejoined on the condition that those who had no bye and through their absence, on the first night, had conceded a walk over to their opponents were not to fight, but those who were not down on the first night and those who were given a bye were allowed to carry out the programme.

EARLIER SESSION.

Keen fighting was a feature of last night's early session. From the tiniest lads to the burliest soldiers and sailors, all hammered away unmercifully. There was no safety play. In many cases there seemed to be a big disparity in weights, but despite this there was only one knock-out. Perhaps the best entertainment of the session was provided by Pte. McConnell (K.O.S.B.) and A.B. Kirkhead (H.M.S. *Prohiber*) in the Bantamweights; and the two fights in the Welterweight class between the doughty men of the Army and Navy.

The results were as follows:—

Lightweights (Men).

EVANS v. DEWBURY.

Lance-Corpl. Dewbury (135 lbs.), of the Camerons, knocked out Stoker Evans (134 lbs.) of H.M.S. *Dragon*, in the first round. Dewbury was not troubled at all.

CROWE v. WRIGHT.

A keen and determined bout between Boy Crowe (136 lbs.), of the K.O.S.B., and O/S Wright (129 lbs.), went the full three rounds. Wright was declared the winner on points.

LELAND v. HUME.

Pte. Hume, of the K.O.S.B., had a walk over in this bout in the absence of his opponent.

Bantamweights (Boys).

CROSSMAN v. FERNANDEZ.

In this bout two small lads fought grimly for three rounds, but one of them was obviously stronger than his opponent. Fernandez won easily on points, though young Crossman, despite his punishment, refused to cry quits.

MAYOCK v. WOO.

The result of this bout was similar. Woo was bigger and more skilled than his opponent, and after a game resistance by Mayock, Woo was awarded an easily-gained verdict on points.

FITZEARLE v. WONG SIK HON.

W. Fitzearle, a game but rather unsentimental little fighter, was easily overpowered by the debonair little Wong.

Heavyweight (Boys).

MACKEY v. REMEDIOS.

This bout was won by Mackey after a keen struggle. Mackey was a good deal taller and stronger than his opponent.

WONG SHU MAW v. P. R. XAVIER.

Xavier won early. Wong had a heavy fall and retired, apparently badly shaken.

LEUNG PAK CHUEN v. S. CHRISTIE.

This fight progressed keenly until the middle of the second round, when Chuen, previously enjoying himself, saw some blood upon his glove and retired forthwith.

FERNANDEZ v. MONAGHAN.

V. Fernandez beat D. Monaghan in the second round.

Bantamweights (Men).

LEWIS v. WHALEY.

R. F. M. Lewis, of the Camerons, walked over.

STEVENS v. OONNEL.

Pte. Stevens walked over.

MCCONNEL v. KIRKHEAD.

This was one of the best fights of the session. Pte. McConnell (114 lbs.), of the K.O.S.B., and A.B. Kirkhead (130 lbs.), of H.M.S. *Prohiber*, hammered each other for the full three rounds. Both men fought like bulldogs, and neither got rattled. On the contrary, they were having a good time. Kirkhead, with Scottish downiness, bored his way to a victory.

Welterweights (Men).

SPALDING v. NICHOL.

Pte. Spalding (146 lbs.), of the K.O.S.B., and A.B. Nichol (140 lbs.), of H.M.S. *Dragon*, provided

a splendid entertainment. Both men were of the bulldog breed—hard as nails—and for a long time the issue was in doubt. Spalding, a fierce looking fighter, wrested a decision on points.

CARNEY v. SCOTT.

Pte. Carney (148 lbs.), of the beat Drummer Scott (139 lbs.), of the K.O.S.B., on points. This was another earnest struggle between bull-dogs. Carney was the sturdier man, though the Drummer was taller. Carney won on points.

LATER SESSIONS.

The results of the bouts held at the later session were as follows:—

Lightweights (Men).

DEWBURY v. SPEIGHT.

Lance-Corpl. Dewbury (135 lbs.), of the Camerons, was conceded the walk over in the absence of Stoker Speight (135 lbs.).

HUME v. WRIGHT.

Pte. Hume (129 lbs.), K.O.S.B., knocked out A.B. Wright (129 lbs.), of H.M.S. *Dragon*, in the second round.

Wright went to the board twice in the first round. He would have taken the count had the gong not sounded in time to save him. However, he was put to sleep shortly after the commencement of the second round.

Bantamweights (Boys).

WOODIER v. FERNANDEZ.

Fernandez was given the decision after a well contested three round bout. These two plucky midweights mixed freely. Much hard slogging seen.

WOO v. WONG.

Wong Sik Hon was declared the winner in his fight against Woo. Although the loser, Woo was a plucky lad and very active in his foot work.

Lightweights (Boys).

ROCHA v. DUNNETT.

Dunnett lost the fight to Rocha on points after giving his opponent a close run. Rocha had the advantage in height, weight and reach.

ANSLOW v. STEPHENS.

There was not much to choose between Anslow and Stephens in this bout. Both seemed quite raw to ringers. Anslow was given the decision.

Bantamweights (Men).

By far the best bout of the whole evening's programme, was the gruelling fight between A.B. Rowlands (118 lbs.) and Rlman. Lewis (119 lbs.), of the Camerons. These two contestants opened the fight with the idea of scoring a k.o. They went at each other hammer and tons, and honours were even in the first round. Lewis possessed a sure and swift left which troubled his opponent time after time.

Lewis is a plucky lad and was awarded a well deserved victory on points.

STEVENS v. KIRKHEAD.

After defeating Pte. McConnell in the earlier session, A.B. Kirkhead (120 lbs.), of H.M.S. *Prohiber*, "pulled" the same trick again in this session over Pte. Stevens (120 lbs.), K.O.S.B. The bout, on the whole, was rather a tame affair.

Heavyweights (Boys).

MACKEY v. XAVIER.

This bout was the most interesting one in the boys' class. There were some real displays of the noble art of boxing. Xavier's ringcraft was worthy of a more seasoned pugilist. He had his opponent somewhat badly battered. Mackey, although a heavier man with reach and height in his favour was easily outclassed, but it came as a surprise to all when he was given the victory on points at the termination of the bout.

CHRISTIE v. FERNANDEZ.

It was easily seen that Fernandez was by far the superior man than his opponent. Christie was sent to the board for six counts in the first round. He gave up after the gong sounded after the first round.

Welterweights (Men).

A.B. Green (146 lbs.), of H.M.S. *Prohiber*, met Pte. Spalding (146 lbs.), K.O.S.B. The fight was rather a tame affair, with snatches of a bright display.

CARNEY v. GENTLE.

Pte. Carney (148 lbs.), K.O.S.B. crossed gloves with O.S. Gentle (138 lbs.), of H.M.S. *Dragon*. With the 10 lb. weight in his favour, Carney was not slow in punishing his opponent somewhat badly. Gentle was sent to the board in the second round, and on rising up, he was again punished. When he went back to his seat after the second round, the referee gave the fight to Carney.

Middleweights (Boys).

In this class, two walk overs were conceded. H. Jolly received his in the absence of H. Dillon. C. Giron got his through G. Willis who did not turn up.

Middleweights (Men).

Drummer Frame (161 lbs.) of the K.O.S.B. was knocked out in the first round by a lighter opponent. I/Opl. Dow, of the Camerons, who scaled only 151 lbs. was too superior to Frame.

WOODIER v. SMITH.

This was the last fight of the evening and both men were as keen as mustard. The fight throughout was a gruelling one. Smith was given the decision.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETICS.

THE OPENING EVENTS DECIDED.

RESULTS OF FIRST DAY'S MEETING.

Although rather on the warm side for field sports, better ground conditions could not have been wished for at the opening of the Royal Artillery annual athletic meeting yesterday.

The sports were held as usual on the United Services Recreation Club ground, Kowloon. There was a large attendance of both British and Indian troops, several ladies also being present. To-day when the meeting concludes, there should be a much larger attendance, provided the weather remains fine. There will be refreshments and tea duffets, and the band of the 2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, by permission of Lieut. Col. L. J. Conyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers of the 2nd Battalion, will be in attendance.

Yesterday for the most part the events comprised heats, but a number of finals were decided, and the results are given below. The names of competitors, who have qualified for the finals to-day are also given.

Seven events were decided yesterday, and the same names figure pretty frequently which shows who are the best athletes of the different batteries. Times were good and keen competition was shown all through. In addition to the British events, given below, there were also a number of Indian events and there will be further events for the Indian units of the Artillery this afternoon. In the Indian events yesterday, the Pack Battery entered the final with the 5th Battery.

There were four British Artillery units competing, and points will be awarded as the sports progress to each unit, the winning unit to receive an award. The units competing are the 12th, 23rd and 38th Batteries and the H.Q. and D.E.

There was only one mishap yesterday, and that was to Gunner Taylor, of the 12th Heavy Battery, who had to be removed on a stretcher for medical attention after pulling in the tug-of-war against the 23rd Battery.

This afternoon there will be 29 events, including British and Indian. There are the finals of yesterday's heats and the following open events:—

One Mile at 2.10 p.m. for Royal Navy, European Garrison (including H.V.D.C.) and H.K. Police.

One Mile Relay Race at 5 p.m. for the same units, entering teams of four.

Then there are also a number of events for ladies and the young folk, such as egg and spoon and threading the needle, which always prove popular and provide plenty of fun, even if they are not a test of athletic prowess.

The sports begin to-day at 2 p.m. and the last event is timed for 8.30 p.m., after which the prizes won during the two days will be distributed.

The Royal Artillery Officers are presenting a cup to the competitor who is adjudged by the Committee to have done the best at the sports.

British Results.

The results in the British events decided yesterday were as under. The figures in parenthesis stand for the number of the Battery:

Putting the Shot.—1, Gunner Cotton (38th), 30 ft. 3 1/2 inches; 2, Gunner Bowden (12th), 29 ft. 10 ins.; 3, Gunner Phillips (38th), 29 ft. 10 ins.

High Jump.—1, Gunner Bellerby (23rd), 5 ft. 5 ins.; 2, Lance-Bombardier Hall (12th), 5 ft. 3 ins.; 3, Sgt. Leach (38th), 5 ft. 3 ins. (Note: Second place was secured in a "jump off.")

220 Yards.—1, Gunner Phillips (38th); 2, Lance-Bombardier Rogers (H.Q. and D.E.); 3, Gunner Sharland (H.Q. and D.E.). Time: 22.4.5 secs.

Long Jump.—1, Lance-Bombardier Dacey (38th), 17 ft. 7 1/2 ins.; 2, Lance-Bombardier Smith (12th), 17 ft. 7 ins.; 3, Sgt. Leach (38th), 16 ft. 10 1/2 ins.

1 Mile.—1, Gunner Bowden; 2, Gunner Doe; 3, Lance-Bombardier Dacey (all of 38th Battery). Time: 33.5.5 secs.

Boat Race.—1, 23rd Battery (Gunner Fawcett's team); 2, 38th Battery (Gunner Murphy's team); 3, 12th Battery (Sergeant Cook's team). (Five teams competed.)

R.A. Mile.—1, Gunner Newman (H.Q. and D.E.), 5 mins. 7 secs.; 2, Gunner Goodridge (H.Q. and D.E.), 5 mins. 11 secs.; 3, Capt. H. Howard (H.Q. and D.E.), 5 mins. 19 secs.

(Continued on next Column).

CHAMPIONS SWEEP LUCK.

\$64,000 WON BY HONG KONG MAN.

MR. F. J. TAVARES GETS SECOND PRIZE.

The second prize, in the sweepstake for the Shanghai Champions Race valued at \$64,000 has been won by a Hong Kong man. The lucky holder of ticket No. 10938 is Mr. F. J. Tavares, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. This ticket drew in the "A" Cash Sweep.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling's Mark Over (ridden to second place by Mr. J. K. Brand, the favourite, Morning Flight, being third. The race, of course, was won by Mr. Day's New Zealand. A miss is as good as a mile, but only three lengths separated Mr. Tavares from securing another \$160,000, which makes up the balance of the first prize.

Mr. Tavares has been with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. for a number of years. He has been secretary to the Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and acting secretary to the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

Some years ago, two Portuguese residents in Hong Kong shared the first prize of \$224,000.

Mr. S. A. Loves of the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., held a two-third share and Mr. J. Barradas the other third. According to report at the time, it was Mr. Barradas who purchased the winning ticket.

THE WILBUR PLAYERS.

OPENING AT THE STAR ON MAY 18th.

The Wilbur Players have had a very successful season in Shanghai and are opening at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, on May 18th. It is appropriate that they should play there as all the actors have appeared on the screen, and Richard Wilbur has also directed a number of film comedies. Another member of the cast N. A. Baker is an authority on the history of movies from an early date, and is preparing a book of reminiscences in which he will give anecdotes concerning Mary Pickford, Brenco Anderson and other pioneer players of the screen.

Entered The Final.

Heats were decided in the following British events, and those to enter the finals, which will be decided this afternoon, are as under:—

100 Yards.—Gunner Phillipotts (38th), Lance-Bombardier Dacey (38th), Gunner Maddox (12th), Lance-Bombardier Rogers (H.Q. and D.E.), Gunner Sharland (H.Q. and D.E.) and Sgt. Glazebrook (32).

Tug-of-War (R.A. Shield), 130 stone. Three teams entered. The 38th Battery secured a bye, and meet the 23rd Battery in the final to-day, the 23rd, having beaten the 12th Battery by two pulls to one.

Tug-of-War, 110 stone.—The 12th Battery secured a bye and meet the 38th Battery in the final this afternoon, the 38th Battery having beaten the 23rd Battery by two pulls to one.

The Officials.

The officials for the two days are: PRESIDENT:—Lt. Col. W. C. P. Russell, D.S.O., B.A., C.R.A., S.C.C.

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J. L. McPHERSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

NO APPREHENSIONS REGARDING ENGLAND.

Captain King, replying in the House of Commons on behalf of the Home Secretary, to Colonel Day (Lab. Soc., Southwark, C.), said that precautions were taken, as far as practicable, to prevent British women being attracted abroad under false pretences. The report of the League of Nations Committee on traffic in women did not disclose any grounds for anxiety so far as Britain was concerned.

Colonel Day: Is the hon. gentleman aware that a portion of the report is so horrible that it has not been published yet? Will he make representations in order to see that the whole report is published?

Major Hume (U., Ripon) asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the evils which the League of Nations Committee indicated as arising from a low age of marriage, he would introduce legislation to raise the legal age of marriage.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: In the report on the Traffic in Women and Children it is suggested that in some countries the low age of marriage may lead to abuses in connection with this traffic, but there are no grounds for thinking that such abuses occur in this country, where the investigators found no evidence

of traffic on an organised scale. Viscountess Astor (U., Sutton): Is it not nonsense that we should have the age of consent in this country at 16 and the age of marriage at 12. If I bring the evidence of people interested in this before the House Secretary will be favourably consider it?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I almost brought in a bill last year to deal with this, but I found it was terribly difficult. I should be quite willing to consider any representations made by Lady Astor.

Viscountess Astor: Thank you very much. It is not really an old Roman Catholic law—the age of marriage being 12—and not really a Protestant law.

No reply was given.

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OPENING NIGHT

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THE "SUNNING" PIRACY COMMISSION.

COMMENT OF "SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING."

While it is difficult to comment at length on the Report of the Sunning Piracy Commission which has just been issued by the Hong Kong Government, the summary of the report as called by *Reuter* gives a clear idea of the main recommendations of the Commission, says *Shipping and Engineering*.

It is probable that nothing new in the way of evidence came out, as the actual attack on the *Sunning* was very thoroughly investigated in the course of the police court proceedings, and later the jury trial, in connection with the pirates arrested.

The Commission has obviously discovered nothing new in connection with piracy on the China Coast, but some of its recommendations are deserving of special attention.

Futile Regulations.

Chief and foremost is that which advocates the revision of the whole of the Hong Kong Piracy Regulations. What a tragedy! And what a nasty blow for the Hong Kong Government.

The Regulations have been in force for exactly three years. They replaced others equally as ill-advised and unsuitable, and were put into operation against the opinion and advice of the people who were really in a position to speak with authority on the piracy question.

The officers have known that the Regulations were grossly unsuitable, and have the owners; but, in spite of piracy after piracy, the Regulations were still kept intact and inviolable, a semi-permanent monument to the lack of knowledge and understanding of the piracy problem by those who were responsible for their issuance.

"Sunning" Case Taught Pirates Lesson.

The master and officers of any ship pirated are still expected to resist the pirates. After the *Sunning* affair, it may seem comparatively easy, but the *Sunning* piracy probably taught the pirates a lesson they will never forget, and it is extremely unlikely that the affair will ever be repeated.

This matter of resisting is interesting. There are, generally, six officers (including the master) on the average China Coast vessel. It is not unreasonable to assume that normally at least two of these six will be asleep.

The numerical strength of the average gang of China Coast pirates is about 32. They are invariably armed. Odds of eight to one!

Add to this the element of surprise, which invariably must be in favour of the pirates, and the probabilities of successful resistance become very slender.

There are, of course, the armed guards; but we understand that the question of guards is at present so delicate a matter that it will hardly bear being commented on.

But we would ask one question, and one only: During the whole series of piracies in South China waters, which started in December, 1921 and which still continues more or less unchecked, how many instances have there been where armed guards have fully justified their presence or proved worthy of their trust? The answer to that question will supply the best commentary on their usefulness.

WORLD TOUR.

"BELGIENLAND'S" FOURTH CRUISE.

NEW PORTS INCLUDED.

The Red Star s.s. *Belgienland*, which is the largest liner to circumnavigate the World, is to set out from New York on December 14th on her fourth around-the-world cruise. She leaves Los Angeles on December 28th, and San Francisco on January 1st, 1928.

The ports of call of the *Belgienland* include the following:—Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, the Inland Sea, Shanghai, Formosa, Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Singapore, Diamond Harbour, Calcutta, Bombay, Port Sudan, Colombo, Port Tewfik (for Cairo and Jerusalem), Alexandria, Athens, Naples, Monaco and Gibraltar.

Three ports of call have been added to the route followed on her third cruise, namely, Keelung, in Formosa, Bangkok in Siam, and Athens.

Among other things to be enjoyed by her passengers will be the music of two orchestras, trap shooting facilities, three swimming pools, and hot and cold running water in practically every cabin. There are many other comforts and conveniences. There is, of course, a huge staff of doctors and nurses in case the wealthy passengers should contract ailments.

TRAGEDY AT SEA.

CHIEF OFFICER OF S.S. "EDENDALE" MURDERED.

A MOTIVELESS CRIME.

We were able to learn more of the stabbing of Mr. G. A. Ryles of the *Heap Eng Moh* steamer *Edendale* who has died in the hospital at Cheribon as the result of terrible wounds, reports the *Straits Times*.

As was announced earlier the *Edendale* went ashore on a mud bank off Indramajoe on the 22nd April whilst on a voyage to Cheribon. The crew were forced to work at high speed the whole day to get the vessel refloated.

About 5 a.m. the following day Mr. Ryles, who is chief officer of the vessel, noticed that a rope was hanging over the stem of the ship near the propellers and ordered one of the crew named Janis bin Sarial to haul in the rope. The man hesitated and is alleged to have become insolent.

Mr. Ryles approached the man and repeated his order. What happened for the moment is not known distinctly, as it was dark at the time, but Mr. Ryles was heard to exclaim that he was bleeding. The Captain, Mr. John Lyle, with other officers went to his assistance.

First Aid On Board.

Fortunately the second engineer, Mr. Dinsfield, possesses a knowledge of first aid work and was able to give him attention and to stitch his wounds. His abdomen had been terribly gashed and he was also found to have wounds on the head and shoulders. The ship was then about three miles from Cheribon and a message was despatched by a boat for a doctor, without any time being lost.

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Ryles would have passed away in a very short time but for the presence of Mr. Dinsfield who did all that it was possible to do on the vessel.

After the arrival of the doctor it was decided to land Mr. Ryles at Cheribon. This was done but in spite of every attention he paid away later in the Cheribon Hospital.

His alleged assailant had in the meantime been secured and was handed over to the Police at Cheribon where he is now being detained.

Mr. Ryles joined the company in May, 1926, and is a single man. There was apparently no cause for this terrible deed. The accused had been working well previously and apart from the fact that, due to the stranding of the vessel, he had been called upon to work harder, nothing unusual had occurred.

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following are the latest changes in officer personnel on the China Coast:—

Captain R. Puralow, of the *Suiyang*, is on reserve.
Captain W. Lumsden, of the *Kanchow*, has gone master, *Suiyang*.

Captain C. E. Fisher, from reserve, has gone master, *Kanchow*.
Mr. T. McKeehan, chief engineer, *Szechuen*, is on reserve.

Mr. R. Carruthers, second engineer, *Anking*, has gone acting chief engineer, *Kwangtung*.
Mr. A. MacKenzie, acting chief engineer, *Kwangtung*, has gone supply chief engineer, *Taikeo Wan Yt*.

Mr. A. B. Eason, chief engineer, *Luchow*, has gone chief engineer, *Luchow*.
Mr. J. E. Haig, chief engineer, *Kanchow*, has gone chief engineer, *Luchow*.

Mr. G. Atkinson, second engineer, *Kanchow*, has gone second engineer, *Anking*.
Mr. W. W. Brown, acting chief engineer, *Suitai*, has gone acting chief engineer, *Linan*.

Captain S. J. Barden, from reserve, has gone master, *Siangwo*.
Mr. R. E. Smith, from reserve, has gone second officer, *Changwo*.
Mr. N. Richardson, second officer, *Changwo*, has gone acting chief officer, *Tungwo*.

Mr. R. G. Gillespie, sup'y second officer, *Tungwo*, has gone sup'y second officer, *Kungwo*.
Mr. D. C. Woods, sup'y second officer, *Kungwo*, has gone sup'y second officer, *Hangwo*.

Mr. C. J. A. H. Hendry, chief officer, *Kungwo*, has gone sup'y chief officer, *Kungwo*.
Mr. T. Fairbairn, chief officer, *Kungwo*, is on reserve.

Mr. A. M. Maloney, acting second engineer, *Kungwo*, has gone second engineer, *Kungwo*.
Mr. D. A. Maclean, second engineer, *Kungwo*, has resigned.

Mr. W. Cox, chief engineer, *Tai Hing*, is on reserve.
Mr. G. C. White, second engineer, *Tai Hing*, has gone chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. G. Rode, second engineer, *Phranang*, has gone chief engineer, same ship.
Mr. W. A. McLean, second engineer, *Phumphen*, is on reserve.

Mr. R. A. Black, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, *Kochow*.
Shipping and Engineering.

CHARRED BODY IN SUSSEX COTTAGE.

WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER OF AGED HUSBAND.

"He told me to-day to kill him and put a match to the place, and then to kill myself."

These words were said to have been written by Selina Emily Bettlesworth Yearworth, aged 45, who was at Chichester committed for trial on a charge of murdering her husband, William Lovell Yearworth, aged 85, at his home in the village of Hambrook, Sussex. She pleaded not guilty.

The body was found badly charred in the house, which had been set on fire, and nine ribs had been broken.

Mr. Horace Eason, of Portsmouth, husband of the dead man's niece, said he found a letter in the dead man's house addressed to him in the woman's handwriting, in which she said:

"My hubby passed away last night at 12.20. I can only say regarding myself that I wish it had been last week this time. I have gone into a hospital and undergone a serious operation owing to him. It means death to me. What I have gone through this week, God alone knows, and all that has been done in hospital and what my dear sister has done for me is all wasted. I have liked him and done my best for him, and have killed myself in the doing."

Superintendent Walter Brett said there was evidence of more than one fire having been started in the house.

He produced papers which he said were in the handwriting of Mrs. Yearworth, one of which contained the following statement: "I go mad at intervals."

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN & GENOA.

THE Steamship

"OLDEKERK (12)"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provision Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underinsured in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents, Hong Kong, 5th May, 1927. [4893]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.88	29.77	29.72
Temperature...	74	71	73
Humidity...	68	95	73
Wind...	E	E	SW
Force...	4	3	3
Weather...	C	O	OQ
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 4th: 75
Lowest open-air Temperature, 5th: 70

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

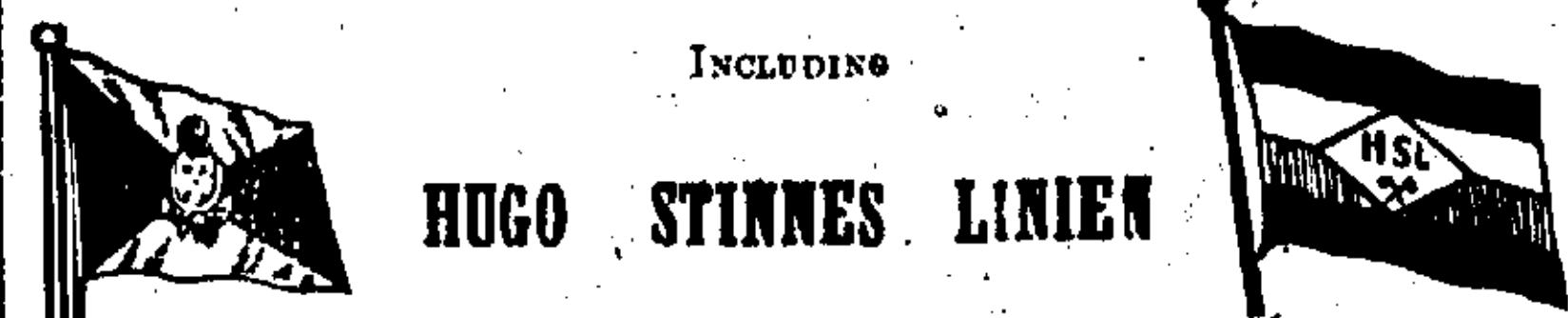
HONG KONG TIME TABLE.

From May 8th to 12th, 1927.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Fri.	6 m 13 s	4 m 1 s
Sat.	7 m 3 s	5 m 1 s
Sun.	8 m 13 s	6 m 1 s
Mon.	9 m 13 s	7 m 1 s
Tue.	10 m 13 s	8 m 1 s
Wed.	11 m 13 s	9 m 1 s
Thur.	12 m 13 s	10 m 1 s

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Japan:—
S.S. "PREUSSEN" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 7th May
S.S. "TIRPITZ" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 11th May
M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 3rd June

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 15th May
S.S. "PREUSSEN" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 7th June
M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 9th July

† Calling at Valencia, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
* Calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.
‡ Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to
JEBSEN & CO.
12, Polder Street. Tel. C. 2225. [16]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN
Yokohama Building, Hong Kong

STRANERS	FROM	EXP. ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	N.C. & AMOY	8th May	10th May	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJILWONG	JAVA, MACASSAR	9th "	12th "	AMOI & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	JAVA, MACASSAR	13th "	16th "	SAIGON
TJIKEMANG	BATAVIA	15th "	18th "	SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	STAL & AMOY	15th "	18th "	BATAVIA
TJISAROKA	JAVA, MACASSAR	23rd "	26th "	AMOI & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	29th "	2nd June	SHANGHAI
		30th "	2nd "	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.
FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.
The Steamship "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1927. [4878]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
THE Steamer "COBLENZ"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of May, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash at 10 a.m. on the 6th of May, 1927.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underinsured for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN, Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1927. [4889]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d.
Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d.
To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular fast four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	31st May, 1927.	28th May, 1927.
M.S. "FULDA" ...	28th June, "	25th June, "
M.S. "TRIEN" ...	27th July, "	24th July, "
M.S. "GOTHA" ...	24th August, "	21st August, "
M.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...		17th Sept. "

Regular fast four-weekly Freight Service.

CARRYING ALSO A LIMITED NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "SCHWABEN" ...	19th May, 1927.	9th June, 1927.
S.S. "BERNGAR" ...	16th June, "	11th July, "
M.S. "FRANKEN" ...	14th July, "	
M.S. "KONIGSBERG" ...		

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to:—
MELCHERS & CO.
Telephone C. 4557.
2, Queen's Building, Charter Road. HONG KONG. [20]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "ANNAM"
will be loading for LE HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 9th May, 1927.

Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Afrika" ... 22nd May, 1927
M.S. "Malaya" ... 12th June, "
M.S. "Danmark" ... 10th July, "

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhea or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.6, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL KIDNEY AND URINARY AFFECTIONS. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE URINARY TRACT. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE URINARY TRACT. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE URINARY TRACT.

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI "LINAN"	On 6th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SINKIANG"	On 7th May, 6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK "KWEIYANG"	On 8th May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KALGAN"	On 8th May, 10 a.m.
PORT BEND "CHINKIANG"	On 9th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI "NANNING"	On 9th May, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	On 10th May, 6 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI "NINGPO"	On 10th May, 6 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SUNNING"	On 11th May, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO "HUICROW"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SHANTUNG"	On 14th May, 6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANKING"	On 15th May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KIANGSU"	On 15th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	On 15th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI "KANOHOW"	On 16th May, 6 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "HUPEH"	On 16th May, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SOOCHOW"	On 17th May, 6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "TEAN"	On 19th May, 10 a.m.
SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.	

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

STRAM	Due Hong Kong on or about	Sailings from Hong Kong on or about
TAIPING	10th May	17th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
MELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "EUMAEUS"	... Via Suez Canal	8th May.
S.S. "ELPENOR"	... Via Suez Canal	5th June.
S.S. "CITY OF KOBÉ"	... Via Suez Canal	19th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.
HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW

YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 6th May, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furprimoe. King's Building.



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK, ...
S.S. "BI-KIANG" ... 6th May.
S.S. "MIN" ... 15th June.

S.S. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, ...
HAYRE about the 22nd May.

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Hong Kong	Arr. at Hong Kong & sailings for Hong Kong & Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
CHRONORCAUX ... A	—	—	10th May
ATHOS II ... A	—	—	24th May
DARTAGNAN ... A	8th April	10th May	7th June
ANGERS ... B	22nd April	24th May	21st June
PORTHOS ... A	6th June	7th June	6th July
SPHINX ... A	20th May	21st June	19th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)
1st Class ... 90. 00. 00. 2nd Class ... 70. 00. 00. 3rd Class ... 50. 00. 00.
Through Tickets to London and London to Europe.
Accompanying children under 12 years of age ...
For full Particulars, apply to—
M.M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents.
Telephone: Central 740. 1, Queen's Building.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

May 4th.
Asia, Danish motor ship, 4,446 tons, Capt. T. Skjoldam, from Vladivostok and Tsingtau, with beans and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—John Manners & Co.
Fei Hu, Chinese str., 1,124 tons, Capt. J. Angestad, from Bangkok and Kohsiachang, with a cargo of rice, lying at Stonecutters.—Khoo Sing Co.
Glenclue, British str., 4,129 tons, Capt. M. Kennett, from Shanghai, which port she left on May 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kingyuan, British str., 1,540 tons, Capt. T. M. Johnston, from Bangkok and Kohsiachang, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B2.—B. & S.
Limchow, French str., 1,418 tons, Capt. Meon, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with general cargo and coal, lying at buoy No. C19.—Sing Kee.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Larier, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Ming Sang, British str., 969 tons, Capt. W. W. Hipkin, from Tientsin and Shanghai, with 1,190 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Seang Bee, British str., 3,764 tons, Capt. E. M. Cotton, from Saigon via Singapore. The latter port she left on April 28th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—Tuen Kee Co.
Solniken, Norwegian str., 1,436 tons, Capt. E. Jentoft, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Fau Yuen Hong.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 108 tons, Capt. Chong Yung Fat, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Yuen Hoi Co.
May 5th.
Nitta Maru, Japanese str., 1,265 tons, Capt. H. Kanegae, from Dairen and Swatow, with a cargo of yellow beans, lying at buoy No. C18.—O.S.K.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung Sau Kong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—Hong On Co.
Horan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, with coal and merchandise amounting to 710 tons, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.
La Plata Maru, Japanese str., 4,386 tons, Capt. T. Ichikawa, from Kobe, which port she left on April 30th, with 284 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
Tanda, British str., 4,238 tons, Capt. E. T. Pilcher, from Melbourne and Manila. The latter she left on May 3rd, with 700 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

May 6th.
Yelan Maru, for Dairen.
Seang Bee, for Swatow.
Feng Lee, for Saigon.
President Lincoln, for Manila.
Hafther, for Bangkok.
Taisema, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Nitta Maru, for Canton.
Hatyang, for Singapore.
Dorry, for Hoihow.
Glenclue, for Swatow.
Haiphong, for Calcutta.
Lucerie, for Calcutta.
Nanning, for Canton.
Ta Chung, for Hoihow.
Helikan, for Hoihow.
Linan, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
European passengers per s.s. Tanda, from Australian ports, on May 5th.—Mr. G. B. Carter, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Mr. D. Keewick, Mr. H. Studdings, Rev. Schoenle, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. C. Aris, Mr. and Mrs. Mosger, Mr. C. Mosger, Mr. W. Fanning. Among passengers passing through on their way to Kobe were: Mr. and Mrs. N. McCordale, the Misses McCordale, Mr. B. Taylor. For Yokohama: Mrs. A. Smith, Miss D. Smith, Mrs. F. Crawshaw, Mr. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sachs, Mr. T. Sullivan.

WITHIN CALL.

The following ships are expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:
Linan, Hang Sang, Olderkerk, Yuen Sang, Yodo Maru, Hirundo, Cremen, Amal-Kidog, Oshagui, Atsuta Maru, Soala Shell, Haching, Glenclue, Tilawa, Fraumuen, Ningpo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Mantua (P. & O.), due May 28th.
Mirzapore (P. & O.), due May 10th.
Nellore (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
Novara (P. & O.), due June 28th.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due June 3rd.
Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.
Phaethon (Blue Funnel), due May 11th.
Preussan (Jensen), due to-morrow, daylight.
Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.
Santia (B.I. & Apear), due May 15th.
Sarpedon (Blue Funnel), due May 25th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due June 6th.
Tadlwin (B.I. & Apear), due to-morrow.
Tantalus (Blue Funnel), due May 11th.
Adrastrus (Blue Funnel), due July 16th.
Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due May 28th.
Automedon (Blue Funnel), due May 20th.
Deianira (Melchior), due May 10th.
Devotion (Blue Funnel), due June 25th.
Express of Asia (C.P.R.), due May 9th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due May 16th.
Fulda (Melchior), due May 31st.
Hecuba (Blue Funnel), due June 23rd.
Izion (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Japanese Prince, due this morning.
Kalyan (P. & O.), due June 9th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due July 7th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due May 12th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
Machanon (Blue Funnel), due June 12th.

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, May 24th

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th

PRESIDENT TAIT ... Tuesday, June 21st

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Tuesday, July 5th

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May 18	Seattle	Geo. Washington	June 16	P'mth-C'brg June 23
May 24	San Francisco	Majestic	June 25	C'brg-S'hampta July 1
June 1	Seattle	Leviathan	July 3	C'brg-S'hampta July 8
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 6	C'brg-S'hampta July 15
June 15	Seattle	Geo. Washington	July 18	P'mth-C'brg July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homerie	July 23	C'brg-S'hampta July 29
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'brg-S'hampta Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Benarvis	Aug. 10	C'brg-S'hampta Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'brg-S'hampta Aug. 30

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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Wednesday, May 18th, 8.30 a.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, June 15th

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Wednesday, June 29th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Wednesday, July 13th

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PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... May 10th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... May 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... May 24th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON ... May 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... May 30th, 8.00 p.m.

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